REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,583.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
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Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found,

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S. S. AVA, 2,6'0 Tons, 346 H. P., Commander C. M. H. Day, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 17th August 1876, at 4 P. M.

	Aug.		Sept.
Leaves BOMBAY	17	Leaves Madras	
,, Carwar	19	,, Musulipatam	2
,, Naraket	21	,, Coconada	3
,, Allepey	23	,, Vizagapatam	4
,, Tuticorin	25	,, Bimlipatam	4
,, Colombo	26	,, Gopalpore	5
,, Negapatam	29	,, False Point	6
,, Pondicherry	30	Arrives CALCUTTA	8

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

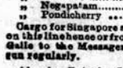
Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Acheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company's Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S.S. COMMILLA, 872 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 16th August 1876, at 4 P. M.

	Aug.		Sept.
Leaves BOMBAY	16	Leaves BUSSORAH	4
,, Kurrachee	20	,, Mahomerah	4
,, Gwadel	23	,, Fao	4
,, Jask	24	,, Bushire	6
,, Bunder Abbas	25	,, Linga	10
,, Linga	27	,, Bunder Abbas	12
,, Bushire	29	,, Muscat	14
,, Fao	31	,, Kurrachee	19
,, Mahomerah	31	Arrives BOMBAY	22
Arrives BUSSORAH	Sept. 1		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the S.W. Monsoon, de-patch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 P.M.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander N. R. Sayne, will be Despatched on SATURDAY, the 12th August 1876, at 2 P. M.

The S.S. COMMILLA, 872 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 16th August 1876, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Adea	£23	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	53	35	14-10	

Including Wines.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 12 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th October 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.

All steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

* The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,
Bombay, July 1876.

EXTRA STEAMER TO ITALY.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

IN addition to the regular Steamers, Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. will despatch from Bombay their well-known and fast Steamer ASSIRIA on the 15th October next, for SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES.

This Vessel has large and comfortable accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class passengers.

For passages apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent.

No. 9, Hummum Street.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons,
C. W. Pearson, Commander,
(To sail positively on the 12th August.)

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch as above and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian Trade, and has excellent accomodation for Passengers, both on the Main Deck and in a Saloon built on Deck. She will carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For passage and further particulars, apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th July 1876.

For Sale at this Office.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

(Revised and Reprinted from the "Bombay Gazette.")

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons, H.P.	Aug. 1876.	
NEPAUL	R. Methven R. N. R.	3400	600	11th—Southampton.
SURAT	G. C. Burns	3141	530	18th—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish R. N. R.	3763	600	25th—Southampton. Sept.
PERA	G. Hyde R. N. R.	2119	450	1st—Suez, &c.
CATHAY	R. T. Dundas	2982	450	8th—Southampton.
SUMATRA	J. C. Almond R. N. R.	2488	450	15th—Suez, &c.
KHEDIVE	J. D. Steward	3742	600	22nd—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th August 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 21st August 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. GEELONG, Captain C. Fraser, (1,830 Tons and 250 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 18th August 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 7th August 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
MACEDONIA	2273	486	.....	.....	9th August.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	.....	22nd July.	6th Sept.
EUROPA	2077	424	.....	9th Aug.	23rd Sept.
INDIA	2289	500	.....	26th Sept.	21st Oct.
UTOPIA	2730	678	.....	7th Oct.	18th N v.
MACEDONIA	2292	846	.....	21st Oct.	6th Dec.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents

Bombay, 25th July 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL to sail on 19th August,
,, CHILDWALL HALL ,, 30th September.
,, CITY OF BALTIMORE ,, 11th October.
,, TRENTHAM HALL to follow.

SPECIAL ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine and very fast steamers, which have been built specially for the Indian Trade. The average time occupied on the passage is 25 days.

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Bombay,
or to
BINNY & Co., Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co. are instructed by Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the following days, the undermentioned articles by order of the Official Assignee *In Re* Abba Yacoob and others, Insolvents.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 P.M., at Rangoree Mahola godowns, stock-in-trade, consisting of Elephant teeth, scales and weights, Soldiers' caps, &c., &c.

On TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 P.M., at Carnac Bunder, a stock of cowries.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P.M., at Mazagon Powder Works, near Tank Bunder, a large stock of planks.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 11th August 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC BUSINESS of RITTER & Co., Rampart Row and Meadow Street, with GOODWILL and FURNITURE and all NEGATIVES, has been SOLD and will be thoroughly reorganized and will be REOPENED shortly, under new management under a PARISIAN OPERATOR, and be carried on under the title,

PHOTOGRAPHIE PARISIENNE, BOMBAY.

Rampart Row and Meadow Street,
August 1876.

TAMAR INDIEN.

Kept carefully dry during the monsoon months.

Per Box Rs. 1-12.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

THE FALL in STERLING EXCHANGE compels us to ADVANCE the price of the above remedy to

Rs. 6 4 CASH.

Being 10s. 6d. @ 1s. 8-2/16 per Rupee.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Is a prompt and powerful Tonic; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite it is invaluable.

Per Bottle—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

For Sale at this Office.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price—Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS :

Introduction.
Report of the Baroda Commission of 1873.
Proceedings before the Commission of 1875.
Resolution of the Government of India.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIVERPOOL *VIA* NAPLES.

THE S. S. TRINACRIA, Captain Hutchinson, sailing on the 6th September, will call at NAPLES. For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE First-class Steamer CALIPSO, 2,000 Tons, and 200 H.P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on or about the 25th Sept.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	Cabin.	Deck with food.
To Trieste	£40 0	£18 0
To Port Said	£30 0	£13 2
To Suez	£28 0	£12 5
To Aden	£17 0	£ 6 12

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch steamers from Bombay to Trieste on or about the following dates :—

A Steamer on the 10th November 1876.
Do. do. 20th November do.
Do. do. 21st December do.

For further particulars, and for Freight and passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28 Bombay Green, 11th August 1876.

HEAD READER WANTED.—Must be strictly Sober and Competent. No one need apply without a knowledge of the Business. Apply personally with Testimonials to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette*.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date with the total for the month and the same period as far back a 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance..... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to, or having CLAIMS against, the ESTATE of the late Dr. J. WILLIAMS, Superintendent of Vaccination in Sind, are required to send the same to the Undersigned before the 10th proximo, after which date no claims can be entertained.

P. HUSSLWE, Lieut.-Col.,
President Committee of Adjustment.

Hyderabad, Sind, 2nd August 1876.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS a WRITING in the ENGLISH LANGUAGE, dated Bombay 26th August 1875, purporting to be a PROMISSORY NOTE for Rs. 15,000, PAYABLE by the ALBERT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, on the 25th August, 1876, to MANECKBHOY MOOSANEE, or order, with simple interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per calendar month from the 26th August, 1875, is missing from the Office of the Company. The Public are hereby CAUTIONED against dealing in any way with the said writing as it is the property of the Albert Mills Company, Limited,—Dated this 8th day of August 1876.

HEARN & CLEVELAND,
Solicitors to the Albert Mills Company, Limited.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified, with reference to the advertisement of the 21st June 1875, that the Government of India are prepared to PURCHASE about 600 HORSES suitable for ARMY PURPOSES during the year 1876-77, and about the same number in the year 1877-78.

Calcutta. Barolly. The purchases will be made by
Allahabad. Umballa. Remount Agents at the stations
Cawnpore. Lahore. named in the margin.
Lucknow. Mooltan. The purchases will, except
Agra. Sialkot. under special circumstances, be
Morar. Rewal Pindi. made only between the 1st October
Meerut. Peshawur. and 1st April.

Horses and Mares of all breeds will be received, but they must be within the prescribed age, four to seven years.

The average price for a Remount has been fixed at Rs. 550. Every Horse presented for purchase will be valued separately, and higher or lower, prices may be given, provided that the average of the purchases does not exceed that limit.

H. K. BURNE, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.
Simla, the 31st July 1876.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by H. M.'s Resident Transport Officer, Bombay Dockyard, up to 1 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 28th instant, for the SUPPLY for one year at this Port, by Contract, of the ARTICLES for USE in the OFFICERS' GENERAL MESS OF H. M.'S INDIAN TROOP SHIPS, specified in a Schedule, which can be seen at the Transport Office.

The quantities stated in the Schedule show the *estimated* consumption for one Trooping Season on board the five Indian Troop Ships.

Tenders will not be received after the hour named, and will be subject to decision on or before the 30th September 1876.

Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit of cash.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the Supply of Articles for use in the General Mess of H. M.'s Indian Troop Ships."

G. T. ROBINSON,
Resident Transport Officer.
H. M.'s Dockyard, Bombay, Transport Office, 10th Aug. 1876

FRERE LAND & PIER COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Frere Land and Pier Company (Limited) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 33, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 P.M., to confirm the following Special Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company held on the 7th instant :—

"That the Directors of the Company be authorised and empowered to sell by Public Auction or Private Contract and in one or more lot or lots as to them may seem advisable at such time or times and subject to such condition as to title or otherwise and for such price or prices as they may think fit, the properties of the Company known as "THE HOGG" and 'BELLAIR' with the appurtenances thereto belonging and all other the land, messuages, tenements, and hereditaments belonging to the Company situate on the west side of a road known as Gorupdeo Road, and at Tanna, with power to buy in at any sale and resell and do all other acts and things respecting such sale or sales as they may think fit, and invest the proceeds thereof in or upon guaranteed securities of the Government of India, and to hold the same subject to the Directors of the shareholders.

NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 10th August 1876.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that VITTUL BHOODAR, having CONTRACTED TO SELL all his share, right, title and interest in the moveable and immoveable property of his late Father, BHOODAR RAMJEE (of which property, the hereditaments and premises hereinafter described form a portion) to his Brother DYAL BHOODAR, the said Dyal Bhoodar and JEEVIBAI, Widow of the said Bhoodar Ramjee, deceased, have entered into a contract for sale to JETHA NURSEY and JAIRAM NURSEY, of all that piece or parcel of Fazinda or land or ground, together with the Messuages, Tenements, Chawls or Dwelling Houses, standing thereon, situate on the West side of the First Memon Wada Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-District of Bhoolesh ur, containing by admeasurement 355 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the First Memon Wada Street aforesaid, on the West partly by the property of Mooridhur Godhasjee and partly by the property of Sewram Jugjewun, on the North by the property of Memon Rahimtoola Sullaman, and on the South by the property of Jaffer Taleb, and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 31 and 32. Any person having or claiming any interest in the said premises by way of Mortgage, Inheritance or otherwise, is hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, Solicitors for the Purchasers, at their Office, No. 3, Bombay Green, within the Fort, WITHIN FOURTEEN DAYS from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed, without reference to such claim if any there be.—Dated this 10th day of August 1876.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Solicitors for the Purchasers.

DR. PETTIT'S AMERICAN EYE-SALVE.

A preparation of Extraordinary efficacy in the cure of SORE EYES.

Acute or Chronic granulation of the Eye, Ulceration of the Lachrymal Glands, Film, and weakness of vision from any cause, are almost invariably cured by its use.

Per Packet ..... Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 2, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the New General Post Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette*.

GLASS, PORCELAIN, & STONE WARES.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, solicit attention to their EXTENSIVE STOCK of the above WARES, imported direct from leading Manufacturers.

TABLE GLASS WARE,
Of first-rate Material and Workmanship.
Complete Sets for 12 persons from Rs. 130 to Rs. 300.
In various Patterns for Daily Service, and a variety of beautiful Designs for Extra use.

VASES, CENTRE-PIECES, FLOWER TROUGHS AND TUBES.

BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES,
Of Richly-painted Porcelain in a variety of beautiful designs,
From Rs. 65 to Rs. 300.

Of Porcelain, with Gold Border and Line, with or without Flower,
From Rs. 50.

Of Best Stone China, with Blue, Green, Pink or Maroon Bands and Lines,
From Rs. 40.

Of Best Staffordshire Stoneware,
From Rs. 25.

CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, BRACKETS, TABLE AND OTHER LAMPS.
For Kerosine, Candles, and Oil.

DINNER SERVICES,
Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Opaque Porcelain,
In a variety of neat and serviceable patterns,
From Rs. 90 to Rs. 490.

DESSERT SERVICES,
Of Elegantly Painted and Gilt Porcelain,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 300.

CHAMBER SERVICES,
Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Stone China,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 90.

WEDGEWOOD, TERRA COTTA, AND ROCKINGHAM WARES, and a VARIETY OF USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL SUNDRIES.

A DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CLOTHING FOR THE RAINS.

ASQUITH & Co. beg to announce the arrival of their SPECIAL MONSOON SHIPMENT of Woollen Goods and call the attention of their constituents to the following

CASH PRICE LIST.

WINCHESTER SUITS.
FOR OFFICE OR GENERAL WEAR.

	Rs. a.
Our Special Twist Tweeds in Thirty Shades of Color	25 0
India Tweed, a material made from the best Wool	27 0
Our Celebrated Blue, Yarn Dyed Serge, thoroughly Shrunk	27 0
Fine Scotch Cheviots, in every Shade of Color from	35 0
Black or Drab Alpaca Office Coats	12 0

RIDING TROUSERS OR BREECHES SCIENTIFICALLY CUT TO FIT THE FIGURE.

Riding Trousers or Breeches, of strong Whip Cords	18 0
Bedford Cord, a special substance for hard wear	25 0
White Doeskin. The best material for hard wear	35 0
Gaiters, stout Tan Canvas	6 8
Drab or Brown Matted Flax Cloth, for hard wear, Washing, Trousers or Breeches	10 8
Coats of the above	15 0
White Cord Trousers or Breeches	14 0

TROUSERS.

Trousers—Fine Angola Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes	10 0
ditto ditto	14 0
Best Angolas, the New Checks or Plain Shades..... from	16 0
A very large choice of these superior goods.	
Colored Drill Trousers	Six 28 0
Best White Drill	Six 30 0
Suits of the above	15 0
Fancy Washing Vests, of the New Matted Materials	7 0

COATS.

	Rs. a.
Morning, or Visiting Coats, Superfine Blue and Black, new Ribbed, or Fancy Dice Coating, bound with Rich Silk Braid	30 0
Frock Coats for special wear. These goods are highly recommended, and being very light and elastic, a correct Fit is guaranteed	38 0
Double-Breasted Sack Coats. This garment is recommended to those objecting to a close fitting garment, and will be found useful when Travelling	24 0
Vests of the above materials	9 0
Best Blue or Black Venetian or Plain Morning Coat	39 0
Do. Do. Do. Frock Do.	45 0
Black Cashmere, a very light material, Office Coats	16 8
Ditto ditto ditto Vest	6 8
Morning or Visiting Coat	25 0

DRESS SUITS.

SUPER West of England Cloth	75 0
EXTRA quality—lined throughout with rich Silk Serge	85 0
WHITE DRESS VESTS for Special Wear	7 0
Chesterfield Coat, for evening wear to cover Dress Suits	30 0

CRICKETING OR BOATING SUITS.

BEST WHITE SAXONY, thoroughly Shrunk	27 0
WHITE SAXONY SHIRTS	8 8

The Fit quality and Finish of all Garments Guaranteed. Patterns, with Simple Instruction for Self-measurement, on application.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

EARRINGS.

All Gold for daily wear, the fashionable shape	Rs. 14 to 80
Set with Coral, Garnet, Turquoise, Pearl, &c.	Rs. 20 to 80
For dress and evening wear, handsomely set with Gems	Rs. 40 to 120
For Children, pretty patterns all gold or with stones	Rs. 10 to 25
Ear Buttons, of all gold and secured in the ear by a screw and nut are now very fashionable from,	Rs. 10 per pair

OCHES.

All Gold for morning wear	Rs. 20 to 70
For dress, enamelled and set with gems, more or less valuable	Rs. 35 to 100
Of fancy designs for Badminton, Croquet, Archery, and Rifle Prizes	Rs. 50 to 100
For mourning black enamelled with appropriate emblems and monograms, and recess for portrait or hair	Rs. 25 to 75
Scotch Pebble, Agate and Malachite Silver mounts	Rs. 10 to 35
Florence and Roman Mosaic	Rs. 30 to 70

BRACELETS.

All Gold Band Bracelets	Rs. 50 to 100
All Gold Bracelets with ornamental Fronts	Rs. 50 to 300
All Gold Bracelets flexible jointed like the "Cuirass"	Rs. 100 to 300
Gem Bracelets inexpensive set with Pearls, Corals, Turquoises and small rubies. Emeralds, diamonds, &c., and others decorated with enamel in colors	Rs. 65 to 300
"Souvenir" Bracelet; the design of this is a flat jointed band, set with the motto and folding up as a book locked, in all Gold 250; in Gems	Rs. 400

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST UPON APPLICATION.

CALCUTTA. BOMBAY, SIMLA.
RAMPART ROW.

BADHAM & COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT,

FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.
Deck Suits	10 to 16 8
Overland Suits	25 0
Warm Suits	30 0
Overcoats and Inverness Capes, from	35 0
Dressing Gowns	9 to 20 0
Pyjamas	3 0
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	5 8
White do. do.	4 8
French Cambric do., Collar attached	4 8
English Cambric do	4 0
Best Shrunk Flannel do.	8 8
Silk and Wool do.	8 8
Spun Silk do.	11 0
Gents' Under Vests	3-8 to 6 0
Bathing Drawers	2 0
Gents' Under Pants	4 to 8 8
Silk Suspenders	2 8
Gents' Cotton Socks, doz.	8 8
Warm do.	15 8
Ladies' Under Vests	4-8 to 6 8
Ladies' White Cotton Hose doz.	13 8
Ladies' Hand Bag	7 8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz.	9 8
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz.	6-8 to 12 8
Heather Merino do	6-8 to 12 8
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from	6 to 10 0

	Rs. a.
Travelling Caps	3 8
Travelling Seal-skin Caps	6-8 to 8 8
Travelling Hats	3-8 to 4 8
Cardigan Jackets, very warm	9-8 to 12 8
Sheets, per pair	9 8
Pillow Cases, each	1-4 to 2 8
Blankets, each	10 8
Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds	10 to 15 0
Razais or Quilts	5 8
Ladies' Long Wool Shawls	From 22 0
Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12-8 to 23 0
Solid Leather do	4 0
Extra Large do	7 5 0
Black Ride Bags	11 8
Extra large do.	24 0
Gladstone Bags	35 0
Ladies' Hand Bag	7 8
Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11 4
Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72 0
Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58 8

	Rs. a.
Gents' Dressing Cases	11 8
Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes	6 0
Cash Boxes	6 12
Courier do	4-8 to 12 8
Money Belts	2-8 to 4 8
Sovereign Boxes	3 to 4 8
Tiffin Baskets fitted 16 to 22	8 8
Air Pillows	5 0
Travelling do	1 8
English Feather do	7 8
Do. Horse Hair do	4 8
Folding Camp Bedsteads	32 8
Cork Mattresses	19 8
Cotton do.	9 12
Rug Straps	1-8 to 2 8
Waterproof Coats	10 0
6-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6 0
42-Inch White Waterproof	4 8
Linen Faced Collars	0 12
Linen Collars	doz. 6 0
Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 0
Warm Gloves	1 8
Mits	1 8
Mufflers	2 12
Pins, Scarf	1 0
Sailors' Knot	1-8 to 3 0
Windsors for Bow or Ring	1-8 to 4 0
Gents' Canvas Shoes	2 12
Gents' Slippers	2 8
Ladies' Shoes	2 12
China Bath Slippers	1 0

	Rs. a.
Filter for Travellers covered Wicker, from	11 4
Pocket Filters	2 12
Air Tight Uniform cases	23 0
Sponge Bags	1 8
Sponges	3 8
Soap Boxes	1 8
Smelling Salts, per bottle	2 8
Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2 0
Tooth Brush Guards	0 10
Do. Brushes	0 10
Nail Do	0 12
Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin cases	9 8 to 12 8

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 10TH AUGUST 1876.

THE activity in the Liverpool Cotton Market continues, yesterday's sales having again reached 20,000 bales, making 56,000 bales in three days, a scale of business which we have not seen before this season. Of yesterday's transaction, 5,000 bales were Surats, a very full proportion but prices of Bombay descriptions are nevertheless unaltered, the only movements recorded being an advance of 1/16d. in Mid. Orleans and Fair Coconada, 1/32d. in Fair Coconada and 3/16d. per lb. in G. F. Tinnevelly "To arrive" G. F. Westerns are quoted at 4 3/32d., an advance of 1 1/32d., and G. F. Tinnevelly at 4 15/16d., a rise of 3/16d. per lb., while from private sources we learn that there are buyers of G. F. Dholleras via Cape at 4 3/32d. per lb., an advance of 7/16d. per lb. from the lowest point.

From New York Tuesday's telegram still quote ready Mid. Uplands at 12 1/2 and November shipment at 11 1/2 cents. per lb.

In the Manchester Piece Goods Market there is said to be a good enquiry, but business is checked by higher prices being asked. This agrees with the private advices we reported yesterday, and if Liverpool continues to improve, it seems probable that Manchester will have to follow.

The London Produce Markets yesterday were without change of any kind. Consols have declined from 96 1/8 to 96 1/4; French Rentes from 106 1/4 to 106 1/4. A payment of £167,000 into the Bank of England is advised, making £383,000 paid in since last return.

Reuter gives no quotation for Bar Silver in yesterday's telegram, but we learn that there are private telegrams quoting 51 1/4d. per oz., no buyers.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been quiet at unchanged rates. There has been no great amount of business doing and there are more buyers than sellers at current quotations. We quote :—

Bank bills, on demand.....	1s. 7 11-16d. per rupee.	
Ditto 6 months' sight...	1s. 7 15-16d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight ...	1s. 7 15-16d.	,,
Documents 3 ditto ...	1s. 8d.	,,

On Calcutta demand Bank drafts have receded to 1/4 premium, but 60 days' sight are still at 1/8 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is dull and lower. We call Fours, Rs. 102 to 1/4; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 102 1/4 to 3/8; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 105.

The SHARE MARKET has been firm especially for Spinning and Weaving Companies Scrip of which there are buyers at slightly higher figures. Other things are unchanged. Bank of Bombays are firm at 44 per cent. premium.

COTTON continues very firm, but we have not heard of any purchases on European account to day. Yesterday some little business was done in full-pressed American seed Khandeish at Rs. 167 and Karanja at Rs. 156 per candy, showing a rise of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy and these rates may still be quoted.

FREIGHTS are slightly steadier. Late yesterday afternoon business was done in the s. s. Macedonia, sailing this morning for Liverpool, at £1-15 per ton for immediate shipment, but the steamers now on the berth are holding for £2-2-6. By sail rates are quite nominal, rates in the Annot Lyle being offered at £1-17-6 per ton.

In PIECE GOODS we have not heard of any transactions of importance. Importers are holding for an advance of one anna per piece, but buyers continue to restrict their business to their more immediate wants.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship HAMPDEN, 1,485 tons, Captain W. Tod, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE s. s. CLIVE, 809 tons, Captain A. F. Trench, sailed yesterday for Liverpool and Kurrachee, with a cargo of 200 cwts horn from Liverpool.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s *s. s. Khundalla*, 1,318 tons, Captain G. W. Wicks, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—For Carwar.—Mr. and Mrs. Luxmon Eswant, and one deck passenger.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
10	Jane Law.....	Robertson.....	Calcutta.
	Clive (s).....	Trench	Liverpool & Kurrechee.
	Khandalla (s).....	Wicks	Coast & Calcutta.

The ship Hampden, Tod, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Viogoria, to Kurrachee, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

Aug. ARRIVALS.

Arakan (s)..... Bombay, July 19.

Aug. DEPARTURE.

6 Botanist ....

MADRAS.

July. ARRIVALS.

6 D. of Lancaster(s)...	.....	London.
7 Henry Miller	.....	Masulipatam.
Palmyra	.....	Coconada.
Choice	.....	Coconada.

Aug. DEPARTURES.

7 Geo Watson .....s	.....	London, via Coast.
8 Palmyra	.....	Calcutta, via Coast.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 10.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Brankesome Hall s—20 cases copper sheathings, Benn. Ashley and Co.
Streathleven s—200 packages alum, Tezpall Cama.

FROM LONDON.

Tiverton—165 cases window glass, Hassanally Lallmeya.
Tanjore s—5 cases colours, Tezpall Cama.
Streathleven s—25 kegs leadore, Cama Rumjee.
Surat s—120 casks beer, Jewajee Ruttonjee's Sons ; 1 case biscuits and 3 cases oilmanstore, Bomanjee Manuckjee Punthaky ; 2 packages buckets and 10 bundles iron gas tubes, Hassumally Cassumjee ; 31 p ckages hardware, 2 casks zinc, 15 packages oilmanstore, 6 bundles iron wire, 10 packages bellows, 1 cask iron rivets, and 3 casks white zinc paint, Hogg tools Shaik Adom and Co ; 38 packages varnish, and 1 case French polish, Abdool Hoosin Heptoola ; 2 cases soap, Esmael Abdool Raymon ; 25 casks beer, Manockjee Jamsetjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Macedonia s—18 casks fire clay, M M Mody and Co.

FROM NEWPORT.

Macedonia s—144 cases tobacco, Jacob Sawoo and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Precurseurs s—50 boxes brandy, Hormusjee Pestonjee Sons ; 744 boxes brandy and 3 hogsheads claret, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Annot Lyle s—17 bales cotton, Oodachund Surdarmull, Streathleven s—47 bales cotton, Nerranjee Bhimjee ; 50 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 60 bales cotton, Vussanjee Maneck ; 10 bales cotton Kowajee J dowjee ; 133 bales waste cotton Scott Lalmer and Co ; 55 bales wool, Lalljee Manjee ; 30 bales cotton, Kecabhoy Thakerdass and Co ; 118 bales cotton, Kavaldass Tricumdass ; 96 bales cotton, Gunesdass Veniuck ; 28 bales cotton, Naranjee Bhimjee ; 426 bales cotton, Feel, Cassels and Co ; 167 bales cotton, Goculdass Tricleesdass ; 70 bales cotton, Tyabjee and Co ; 120 bales cotton, Sewjee Samut ; 125 bales cotton, and 3 bales wool, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 43 bales wool, Jewraj Damjee ; 70 bales cotton, Keswojee Jadowjee ; 100 bales cotton, Canjee Purbut and Co.
Brankesome Hall s—22 bundles horns, Ally Mamed Hasum.

FOR LONDON.

Sir John Lawrence—10 bales hides, Rajun Adjoo ; 3,000 cwts. linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Nepaul s—1 bale woolen carpet, Grindlay Groom and Co ; 3 cases lac, Essoofally Ebramjee ; 20 chests chundroos, Curumbhoy Hussanbhoy ; 4 bundle hides, Esmail Peradina ; 80 pieces E teeth, Muni Shunker Hurjeshunker ; 55 pieces E teeth, Jaithabhoy Luckmechund and 4 cases false mace, Dhunraj Gopaldas ; 2 boxes gold coins, Framjee, Sands and Co ; 12 bundles E teeth, Suriff Dutyesh.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ivanhoe—50 bales cotton, Jankeedass Foolchund.

FOR HAVRE.

Magdala s—200 bales cotton, George, Lockhart and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Napaul s—6 boxes silver coins, The C M Bank of I L and China.

HIGH COURT.—11TH AUGUST.

(Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

603-75—Ardaseer Framjee—Gosavaribai vs Jaitha Bhima and others—Rimington Hore and Langley.
136-71—Tyabjee and Sayane—Ruttonbaee widow and another vs Nursey Ludha and another—Muljee and Bomanjee.
278-75—Muljee and Bomanjee—Pranjivundass Jugjivundass vs William Loudon—Tyabjee and Sayane.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSE.

146-76—Macfarlane and Pollock—Dewjee Ramjee and others vs The Albert Mills Co—Hearn and Cleveland—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN and two Assessor MR. ORMISTON and MR. GOVILING.)

MR HEARN—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870, and in the matter of Government and Reverend Braz Fernandes and others—Janardhan and Ghandibhoy, for claimants—Part heard.
MR HEARN—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X 1870, and in the matter of Government and Moolchund Ruttonsey and another—Bicknell for Claimants.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES.

691-75—Macfarlane and Pollock—Heerabai widow vs Rahimutbai widow—Lynch and Tobin—Specially fixed.
565-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Dhanjibhoy Bomonji G vs Navazbai and others—Prescot and Winter—Specially fixed.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

338-75—Lynch and Tobin—The Land Mortgage Bank vs Atmaram Madhowjee and others—Balkrishna and B—Part heard
571-75—M. Fletcher—Sonorabai, widow vs Veera Ooka—Tyabjee and Sayani.
570-75—A Framjee—Ramnath Chintoba vs Veera Ooka—Tyabjee and Sayani.
303-75—Janardhan and G—Tar Mahomed Esse and another vs Bomanjee Hormusjee Mistry—Shapoorjee and Thanawalla.
150-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Arat Kirpall vs Dayal Dhanjee—Janardhan and Ghandibhoy.
276-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Sarmoodeen Sooltanally and another vs Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy—Crawford and Bosevy.
182-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Daya Sunda and others vs Sarabai widow and others—Crawford and B.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 9.

Moray, Major, Bombay 29th Regt N I, on leave, from Poona.

AUGUST 10.

Carson, Lieut, Bombay Royal Artillery, on duty, from Mhow.
Magniac, Col, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, from Nagpore.
Bowis, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Nagpore.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 9th August 1876.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Lt D F Downing, 4th Bde, has been attached to the Depot Bde R A, for duty, until the ensuing Trooping season.

With reference to G G O No 512 of the 5th last, Lt Col Green posted to the Poona Division.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—
2nd Regt Sind Horse—Lt J Monteith, 72nd Foot, a candidate for the S C, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Subn on probation, vice Lt Mackenzie, Offg as 3rd Squadron Officer.
10th Regt N I, Lt-Col J F Chapman, Wing Officer 25th N I, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, vice Lt-Col Pierce, on furlough.
29th Regt N I, Maj C Jameson, S C, to officiate as Wing officer, vice Lt-Col Chapman.

Under the provisions of para 3, Section 26, Bombay Army Regulations, H E the C-in-C has been pleased to confer on the undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officer of the Bombay Unattached List, the Medal for Long Service and good conduct without gratuity :—

Public Works Dept—Serjt Matthew O'Dea.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—
15th Hussars—Sub Lt A E Studd, to England, via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
2nd Foot, 1st Battalion—Lt R Fulton, to Nasik, from 27th July 1876, for one month, on medical certificate.
68th Foot—Paymaster (Honorary Major) C F Heatly, for 31st May 1876, on medical certificate.
Army Medical Dept—Surgn J Prendergast, to England, from date of embarkation, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

COURT MARTIAL, POONA, 9TH AUGUST 1876.

At a General Court Martial held at Nusseerabad on Wednesday the 19th day of July 1876, No 1119 Private Charles Callaghan, 68th Regt L I, was arranged on the following charges :—

Charge—Insubordination accompanied with personal violence in having at Nusseerabad, on or about the 12th day of June 1876, struck with his clenched fist, on the face, No 1333 Color Serjt William Roles of H M's 68th Regt L I, the said Color Serjt William Roles being his superior officer and being in the execution of his office.

Finding—The Court find that the prisoner No 1119 Private Charles Callaghan, 68th Regt, L I, is guilty of the charge.

Sentence—The Court sentence the prisoner No 1119 Private Charles Callaghan, 68th Regt L I, to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years.

W L CAHUSAC, Col,
16th Regt N I, President.

Nusseerabad, 12th July 1876.

Confirmed.

C STAVELEY, Lt-Genl,
C-in-C Bombay.

Poona, 25th July 1876.

With the sanction of Govt, the first two years of the penal servitude are to be carried out in India.

The prisoner will, on the opening of the season, be sent to the Presidency under charge of an escort and handed over to the Civil Power, under the orders of the Bgdr Genl Comdg the Bombay Dist, in view to the sentence of penal servitude being carried into effect.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, August 10.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lt-Col E A Green, S C, Offg Adjt Genl of the Army to be Asst Adjt Genl of Division, vice Col Warden, whose tenure of office expired on the 30th July last.

Surgn-Maj T Murray, Bombay Medical Establishment, is permitted to retire from the service, on a pension of £550 per annum, from the 31st July 1876.

Lt-Col W Hicks, S C, is appointed to officiate as Asst Adjt Genl of Division during the time Lt-Col Green is Offg as Asst Adjt Genl of the Army.

Lt R H Forrest, Bengal S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Maj H C B Tanner, S C, Depy Supt, Revenue Survey, 12th or 2nd Deccan Topographical Survey, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following arrangement is sanctioned :—
Mr B Blair, third class Engr of the Bomby Marine, proceeding to join Indian Govt Despatch Vessel May Frere, in the Persian Gulf, to relieve Mr James Smeaton, second class Engr, was provided with a first class passage on board the British Indian Steam Navigation Company's steamer Pachumba from the 19th July 1876.

Under the provisions of Sec XXIV of Act No I of 1873 (The Bombay Port Trust Act), H E the Govr in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr T Ormiston as Chief Engr to the Bombay Port Trust from the 16th June 1873, or until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev W Maule, L L B, Chaplain of St Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, has been granted privilege leave for three months from the 11th Aug 1876.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Khan Saheb Manakji Nasarwanji Nanavati, second class, third grade Subordinate Judge of Shirpur, in the Khandesh Dist, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for two months from 13th July 1876.

Mr T Hart-Davies, Actg Educational Inspr in Sind, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge at Hyderabad, until further orders, in addition to his own duties.

The Hon the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature has granted three months' privilege leave of absence, from the 14th inst, to Mr J W Orr, Prothonotary, Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Registrar, High Court.

The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment by the Hon the Chief Justice of Mr W Webb, Barrister-at-law, to act as Prothonotary, Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Registrar, High Court, during the absence of Mr Orr, or until further orders.

Under Sec 40 of Act X of 1872, the Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned Mags of the first class, in the district of Kanara, to be Mags in charge of the Divisions of that district, mentioned against their names :—
Mr J K Spence, Sirsi Division, including the talukas of Coompta, Siari, Siddapur, and Yellapur.
Mr J Monteath, Karwar Division, including the talukas of Karwar and Supa.

The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointments made by the Hon the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature :—
Mr A K Oliver to be an Additional Depty Registrar of the High Court from 1st July 1876, during the continuance of the Fourth Court, or until further orders.
Mr Limji N Banaji to act for Mr L A Watkins as Depy Registrar during such period, or until further orders.
Mr F H Brito to act for Mr Limji N Banaji as Head Asst to the Prothonotary for the like period, or until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

On being relieved by Mr A K Nairne of the Office of First Asst Coll of Tanna, Mr W W Loch will act as Second Asst Collr and Mag Tanna.

Mr R C Wroughton, Dist Forest Officer, Nasik and Peint, is allowed three months' privilege leave of absence from the 1st Sept next, or from any subsequent date that he may avail himself of it.

Mr Kacrumal Chandumal, Actg second class Extra Asst Collr, Sind, has been posted to the Shikarpur Collectorate as City Survey Enquiry Officer at Sukkur, from 1st March 1876.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst Surgns Shaik Sultan and Abdul Karim Lukmanji respectively delivered over and received charge of the Dispensary at Alkai on the 25th July last, before office hours.

Surgn Mahomed Saleman, M D, passed on 2nd May last an examination in the Sindhi language, according to the test laid down at page 20 of the "Bombay Government Gazette," of the 12th January 1870, for Medical Officers in civil employ.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr A W Crawley-Boevey, Asst Collr, Khandesh, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lt W H Haydon, R E, received charge of the Office of the Ex Engr, Surat and Broach, from Mr W S Howard on the afternoon of the 24th July 1876.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr W K Agarkar, Depy Educational Inspr, Sholapur, resumed charge of his duties on the 24th ultimo, after office hours.

NOTIFICATION BY THE SURVEY SETTLEMENT AND COMMISSIONER.

Capt T M Ward, Asst Supt, Revenue Survey, Southern Mahratta Country, was granted 13 days' privilge leave of absence from the 3rd to the 15th July 1876, both days inclusive.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONER.

Mr S P Lely delivered over and Mr G F M Grant received charge of the Offices of First and Supernumerary Asst Collr, Ahmedabad, in the forenoon of the 29th ultimo.

Mr G F Sheppard delivered over and Mr G Wilson received charge of the Office of Collr and Mag, Kaira, in the afternoon of the 31st ultimo.

Messrs J L Johnston and A T Crawford respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Collr and Dist Mag, Ruttnagiri, on the 27th ultimo, in the forenoon.

Messrs J H Todd and J L Johnston respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of First Asst Collr and Mag, first class, Ruttnagiri, on the 27th ultimo, in the forenoon.

Maj Bartholomew, Dist Supt of Police, Satara, is appointed a Member of the Satara Dist Local Fund Committee.

NOTIFICATION BY THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

Messrs W H Horsley, Asst Collr, and W H Propert, Collr of Khandeish, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Forest Demarcation Office, Khandeish, on the 2nd Aug 1875, after office hours.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

MAILS AND PASSENGERS FROM AND TO BOMBAY.
HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
GENERAL SUMMARY.
Colonel Moyle's Domestic Grievances.
The Bombay Ferries—Proceedings of the Legislative Department, Bombay.
Official News Record from Aden.
Fall of Rain in Bombay.
The Punishment upon Native Officers for Associating with their Men.
Labour Question Difficulties in Bengal.
Reasons Why the Government of India *should not* make its Home Remittances in Wheat or any other Commercial Commodity.
The Attitude which has been Assumed by the Native Press of India in Consequence of Lord Lytton's Injudicious Minute on the Fuller Case.
The Financial Embarrassment.
GENERAL NEWS—
Bombay and Bombay Presidency.
Football.
A Visit to Shatrunjay Hill, the Holy Hill in Palitana.
A Run to Callian.
The Disturbances in the Palitana State.
The Hon Mr Howe and his Brahmin Critics.
The Mixing of Native Officers with their Men.
The Proposed Improvements on the Bombay Cavalry System.
The Bombay Medical Department—II.
Disastrous Floods at Goa.
Bombay Port Trust.
Cricket.
The Bombay Chamber of Commerce.
A Mutual Separation Between Husband and Wife.
The Bishop of Colombo and the Missionaries of the Church Missionary Society.
The Bishop of Bombay on the Bishop of Colombo and the Missionaries.
Bengal and Central Provinces.
Madras.
N. W. Provinces, Punjaub, and Oudh.
The Fuller Case : Mr Fuller's Account.
INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS—
Baroda.
Kurrachee.
Nagpore.
TOPICS OF THE TIMES—
The "Officiating Nuisance" in the Indian Army.
The Proposed Establishment of a European Local Army in India.
The Secrecity of Good Sporting Organs in India.
OFFICIAL GAZETTES—
Bombay Army Orders—Bombay Government Orders—Government of India Orders—Bengal Government Orders—Madras Government Orders—Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India—North-Western Provinces Orders—Central Provinces Orders—Punjab Government Orders.
COMMERCIAL—
Bombay Market Report—Bombay Bill and Stock List—Bank—Exchange—Prices of Bullion, &c—Government Securities—Returns of the Bank of Bombay, Bank of Bengal G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways—Bombay Prices Current.
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
Freight.
Vessels in Bombay Harbour.
Ships and Steamers expected from Home and Out-Ports.
Arrivals and Departures.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—
Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing :—
Latest Telegrams.
English Political and Social Letter.
English Commercial Letter.
Royal Indian Engineering College.
Heads of Intelligence.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"GLORIANA MARIA MUGGINS" writes :—"Dear Mr. Editor,—Could you not, in rivalry of your illustrious contemporary, the *Times of India*, publish the Church Catechism side by side with the Roman Catholic Catechism. It would help to fill the columns and be very interesting news ?" To which we reply, we cannot.

"INQUIRER."—Yes ; it is quite true that in answer to our advertisement for a head reader a greasy bloated individual, smoking a large meerschaum, applied for the situation. He wished to know what his duties were to be. With a twinkle in our eyes we used the *Times of India's* identical expression on the subject and said he was expected to "correct the errors of grammar and orthography in the confounded writings of the editors and contributors of this extraordinary paper." He removed his pipe from his mouth, and opened his large watery blue eyes to their utmost limits. We enjoyed his confusion. When he had recovered his gift of speech, he spluttered, "Ach, Mein Herr ; I not want von sinecure. I most go mid de *Times of India* office." We approved his wisdom, and he joined our contemporary's staff, upon which his personal characteristics and habits make him a distinguished ornament. His duties are now to correct the errors of grammar and orthography, (and, we may add, of good taste, such as vicious attacks upon the poor *Indian Statesman* when it is down) in the confounded writings of the editor and contributors of *that* paper ; and his labours are so terribly severe that significant preparations for the reception of one more poor European are being made in the violent wards in the Colaba Asylum.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

CUMBERLEGE—August 8th, at Yeotmal, Berar, Nathaniel Alfred Prince Cumberlege, eldest and only child of Mr. N. R. Cumberlege, District Superintendent of Police.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES,

BIRTH.

SANDEMAN—July 31st, at Darjeeling, the wife of Captain J. E. Sandeman, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SMITH—SMITH—July 19th, at St. Andrew's Church, Silchar, by special license, by the Rev. J. Kemp, M.A., Mr. Samuel Smith, Hatikuri, Cachar, to Miss Helen Anderson Smith, Nelson Place, Aberdeen.

DEATHS.

BOOTH—August 1st, at Sialkot, Mrs. C. H. Booth, widow of the late Bazaar Sergeant J. Booth, aged 44 years.
CLARKE—August 3rd, at Lucknow, Percy Officer, the infant son of Surgeon-Major J. A. Clarke, M. D., 3rd Regiment Bengal Cavalry.
LLOYD.—At Bongong Factory of convulsions, Trevor Jesse, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Trevor Lloyd, aged 6 months and 20 days.
O'KEEFE—August 3rd, at No. 5, Harrington Street, Calcutta Mary Kathleen, the beloved wife of James W. O'Keefe, Esq

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1876.

ALTHOUGH during the recent panic in the silver market, the Government of India made no sign that it was anxious to endeavour to help itself, it was not expected that this inaction could continue for ever ; and while many people shuddered at the gloomy prospects before the Financial Department and believed that all that could be done would be the introduction of a sweeping policy of retrenchment, there were others who hoped that the Government of India, instead of being frightened by a phantom, would endeavour to inaugurate a bold policy and take advantage of the low rates of money in London and extend public works in India in order to improve trade and thus ease the pressure upon the Indian Treasury. We were among the latter, and we are therefore sorry to see that Lord Lytton has thought it necessary to issue the last financial resolution which has emanated from Simla. As a financier he has lain down and thrown up the sponge. His Resolution is a confession of weakness and helplessness ; the lineaments of feeble despair stare through every sentence of it ; and we do not doubt that his action will be productive of a great deal of harm to the country. It is easy for any statesman to do as Lord Mayo did, issue a resolution summarily stopping all public works throughout the country for no other reason than that he wished to have if not a surplus at least an equilibrium in Indianfinances ; but that is ont good statesmanship ; it is simply the outcome of a narrow mind, which is disposed to sacrifice the benefits of the future for the sake of petty advantages in the present. It would be easy for any politician to stop every work of improvement in the country, to dismiss Judges from our High Courts, Magistrates from the Bench, neglect to repair railroads, refuse to have anything to do with irrigation schemes, and resolve arbitrarily to cut down every establishment in the land ; but at what a frightful sacrifice would such a policy be inaugurated ! The statesman who did it might be able to point with triumph, in the first year, to a vast reduction in expenditure, but he would at the same time have almost ruined the country ; and as progress became stopped, property unsafe, and the land impoverished, he would in future years find that inasmuch as revenue had fallen off as well as expenditure, he had only been killing the goose that laid the golden eggs. The restoration of the country to its former state of progress would become a gigantic task only possible to be performed at a cost vastly in excess of the value of the injudicious retrenchments that had been effected. As a rule sweeping reductions should be looked upon with extreme distrust, for they are almost certain to involve serious losses in efficiency. There is therefore reason to believe that Lord Lytton's frantic endeavour to save the Indian Budget from a deficit this year will be followed not only by a loss of efficiency in a number of curtailed departments but will also be the cause of injuring public interests and, as a matter of course, the prospects of an improvement in the financial condition of India.

One thing that appears to be clear from Lord Lytton's Resolution is that it is advantageous, when the rate of exchange falls so low as it has done recently, for the Government of India to raise loans in the home market to meet charges against India. This being the case, we wonder why the system should have been suddenly stopped and an end at the same time put to the progress of reproductive works in India. His Excellency states that it was a part of this year's Budget arrangements that the Secretary of State should borrow £2,640,000 in England for the construction of public works, and the effect of this was to reduce the amount that must otherwise have been remitted to England in bills at the current rates, and to improve the nominal balance of the year by Rs. 45,00,000. Subsequently, the Secretary of State issued a loan for £4,000,000 instead of £2,640,000, with the result of giving still more relief from the loss that would have been caused if the current rates of exchange had had to be accepted. By these loan operations the amount to be supplied to the Home Treasury was reduced to £12,300,000, of which £3,344,134 has been paid by the sale of bills for Rs. 4,06,10,000, causing a loss by exchange of Rs. 91,68,660. There being still £8,956,446 to pay to the Home Government, the Government of India has become frightened at the rate of exchange at which that large payment will have to be made, and hence the Viceroy's Resolution. His Excellency says he cannot now doubt that the loss by exchange will be largely in excess of the estimate, which was £2,332,000. He therefore proposes to stop public works. Authorities at the heads of departments, whether imperial or local, are to take prompt measures to stop all outlay of public money which is not absolutely necessary, or to which the Government is not committed, or the discontinuance of which will not cause disproportionate loss and waste. An early report of the measures taken by heads of departments to carry out the Viceroy's wishes is to be sent in to the Government of India, and His Excellency intimates that he will be unable to sanction any new expenditure that is not indispensable. Although the Viceroy's orders are given in terms wide enough to bear the interpretation that schemes for the benefit of the country will not be stopped, there is reason to believe that zealous heads of departments will be too timid to carry out any measure which it is possible to stop, and that there will be a competition among them to show to the Government of India who has been the most successful in cutting down expenditure. Lord Northbrook, in his last Budget, stated clearly the evils that would result from the sudden stoppage of public works at the beginning of this year. A sudden and extensive check would, he said, be both highly wasteful and on its merits inexpedient. "Material has been provided ; and "it would be a spendthrift policy leaving it "unused, if not even leaving it to deteriorate. "Establishments have been entered on a large "scale for the rapid completion of the works ; "and these establishments cannot now be thrown "adrift, or even at once materially diminished, "without an expenditure in compensation that "would swallow up the saving. It is also of "much importance at the earliest possible "period to complete the projects which are "in course of construction in order that "the capital already expended on them may "speedily bring in a return of revenue." Are circumstances regarding public works very much altered since Lord Northbrook penned these objections to a violent check being put upon public works ? We think not. It follows, therefore, that unless heads of departments and local Governments are discreet enough to give Lord Lytton's Resolution a liberal interpretation, heavy losses by the blunders of Government will have to be added to losses by exchange.

Although Lord Northbrook had a keen appreciation of the advantage of public works, he did not do much to advance them. He simply contented himself with the reflection that even if certain works would be beneficial to the country and remunerative to the Government of India, nevertheless Government would not be justified in adding to the future obligations of India. Apparently Lord Lytton has the same abstract idea of the value of public works, and an equally timid and illogical disinclination to have anything to do with them. If a certain work were remunerative we fail to see how its completion would add to the burdens of the country. On the contrary, we see very good reasons why it should be carried out. The Public Works Department of India has been the source of reckless expenditure and gross abuses ; military men have been by turns converted into accountants, church-builders, road-makers, canal diggers, land surveyors, with the result that they by no means do all their work to perfection. But though the management of the Public Works Department may be seriously defective—as indeed it always will be until properly qualified practical men with special knowledge of certain works are employed to carry out these special works—yet its aims are excellent ; and every great work, either in railways or canals, not only benefits the district in which it is situated but also contributes to the general welfare of India, and by doing so necessarily assists the public revenues. Not long ago Mr. W. T. Thornton, Secretary of Public Works, read a paper before the Society of Arts in London to prove that irrigation works in India are reproductive, and quoted the following figures to prove his case. £13,570,000 had been spent upon irrigational schemes in India, and the percentages of certain specified works were stated to be as follows :—

	Corrected total of capital.	Percentage of revenue on capital.
North-Western Provinces	£3,565,425	£5·2
Panjaub.....	3,134,702	4·8
Madras	1,893,440	22 7·3
Bombay, including Sind.....	2,222,788	11·9
Ganges Canal	2,880,178	4·5
Eastern Jumna Canal.....	467,978	11·2
Western Jumna Canal.....	1,306 393	7·6
Godavery Canals	683,705	39·7
Kistnah Canals.....	467,427	13·2
Cauvery Canals.....	293,578	36·6
Sind Canals	1,196,000	18·6

Who can doubt, from a consideration of figures like these, that it is a loss to the country, instead of a gain, for the Government of India to hang back from the construction of public works that will be avowedly remunerative ? Instead of putting a check upon public works, as Lord Lytton has done, would it not be wiser to go on with them and so endeavour to increase the resources and revenue of the country ? In 1874-75, when money was much dearer than it is now, Lord Northbrook's Government reaped a saving of £400,000 from the Five Millions Loan that was taken up at home. Now, Lord Lytton's Government is in a still more favourable position for borrowing money, and in refusing to take advantage of a system which even in the current year has saved India from a considerable loss by exchange, and in stopping remunerative public works from the proceeds of easy loans, Lord Lytton and his advisers are acting neither wisely nor well for India's interests. His Excellency says that he has been compelled to issue his Resolution in consequence of the downward tendency of exchange, and that the financial disorders which demand the measures set forth in his Resolution are "exclusively due to the recent rapid fall of "silver in relation to gold." He will remember, however, that the Committee appointed to inquire into the sudden depreciation of silver stated as regards India that the fall in the rate of exchange was owing not merely to the increased production of silver in the American mines but to the falling off in India's export trade. They also said with regard to the prospects of improvement, that so much depended upon the prosperity of the populations, on the abundance of the crops—in fact, on the people's powers of production—that it was impossible to make any forecast. Now, stopping public works, which are the developers and creators of trade, and the grand means for enabling the people of India to increase their "powers of production," is not the way to improve the present state of affairs. The unwisdom of the course pursued by Lord Lytton seems to be made more conspicuous by Lord Salisbury's distinct expression of opinion in his last speech, at Cooper's Hill College, that the silver panic has been exaggerated, that matters have been made out to be much darker than they really are, and that the larger part of our present trouble is due purely to transient and temporary causes. If Lord Salisbury is right, was it necessary for Lord Lytton to unhinge the system of public works of the country by his desperate Resolution ? We suppose that there is no chance now of the Western Rajpootana Railway being constructed, nor the line from Nagpore to Chutteesgurh, nor the line between Neemuch and Nusseerabad. Rather than take advantage of the favourable state of the English money market for borrowing, Lord Lytton declines to aid the desiderated prosperity of the populations by opening up an outlet for the trade of Rajpootana, Central India, and the Central Provinces. He prefers to cramp public works and everything that will tend for a short time to increase the Imperial revenues. In short, he chooses to figure as one of the most nervous of the victims of what Lord Salisbury calls a panic. That is about the sum and substance of a resolution which we earnestly hope will be carried out cautiously and discreetly by the local Governments and heads of departments to whom Lord Lytton has appealed to be economical.

AFTER the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee, which we publish in another column, the Bombay Legislative Council will doubtless refuse to further consider the Bill to amend the Ferries' Act of 1868, which seeks to give an extravagant meaning to the word "ferry." We exposed the absurdity of this proposed alteration, and proved the great wrongs which certain individuals more zealous than wise wished to inflict upon the coasting trade of Bombay. We are therefore glad to see the Select Committee coming to their present resolution about the Bill. The trade of this port along the coast is too important to be handed over to the tender mercies of a single contractor, in the form of a "ferry" and under the plea of giving inhabitants facilities in passing from one place to another. The Select Committee are to be congratulated on having refused to give to the word "ferry" a meaning it could never rationally have, when the only reason for any such change is apparent upon the face of the proposal—to give a monopoly of the passenger and goods traffic into the hands of some favoured individuals.

As the Select Committee has gone thus far in strangling shameless pretensions the Legislative Council, we may hope, will place the Bombay ferries on a more reasonable basis than they now rest upon, and so amend the Act of 1868, which authorized the crushing monopoly that now exists. The inhabitants of the villages on the other side of the harbour and a short way down the coast ought to possess the privileges and facilities they enjoyed

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

LONDON, 10TH AUGUST.

In bringing forward the Indian Budget to-day Lord G. Hamilton announced that no deficit was anticipated. The additional loss on exchange he estimated at four hundred thousand pounds.

The latest Government tenders are at 1s. 8 1-16d. No currency change is proposed.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

SIMLA, 10TH AUGUST.

Major Tulloch, of the Staff Corps, officiates as second in command of the 16th Native Infantry, *vice* Colonel Foote, and until the return from furlough of Major Cubitt.

Capt. Glasscock, Adjutant of the 17th Bengal Cavalry, is appointed 3rd Squadron Officer of the 1st Bengal Cavalry, *vice* Captain Clementi, transferred to the Judge Advocate General's Department.

ARRIVAL OF A RAJA AT SIMLA.

The Raja of Furredkote has arrived here under the usual salute.

MADRAS NEWS.

MADRAS, 10TH AUGUST.

Government have officially thanked Colonel Jebb, the officers and men of the 67th Regiment, and the Commissariat officers for their services to the Bhamo Escort.

It is rumoured that Messrs. Binny & Co. will start a spinning and weaving factory here. The capital is six lacs.

It has been proposed to present Surgeon-General Balfour with a public address upon the termination of his tour of service.

Our High Court Judges have agreed to support the protest of the Calcutta Judges against Lord Lytton's interference in the Fuller case.

At the Sessions to-day a native was found guilty of theft of four annas and sentenced to transportation for life, as an example, the Judge said.

The son of a private of the 67th Regiment was drowned in the Fort trench to-day.

A SUSPICIOUS DEATH.

COONOOR, 10TH AUGUST.

There is grave suspicion regarding the death of Private Adams, of the 16th Lancers, who was picked up dead last week at the bottom of a precipice.

A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

BANGALORE, 10TH AUGUST.

Colonel Moore who was thrown out of his carriage on Tuesday, is injured more seriously than was expected.

ILLNESS OF THE MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

TREVANDRUM, 10TH AUGUST.

The Maharaja is rather seriously indisposed. The Resident has been urgently requested to return here immediately.

HEAVY FLOODS ALONG THE COAST.

Heavy floods have occurred along the Coast. There has been considerable destruction of property and much destitution prevails.

PARTIAL DESTRUCTION OF THE SUTLEJ BRIDGE.

LAHORE, 10TH AUGUST.

One pier and four girders of the Sutlej bridge have been swept away by heavy floods.

The railway telegraphic communication is interrupted in consequence.

The Agent, the Traffic Manager and Consulting Engineer have left by special train for Phillour.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DEATH OF MR. JUSTICE GLOVER.

CALCUTTA, 10TH AUGUST.

A telegram received here states that Mr. Justice Glover died at Galle yesterday.

HEAVY FALL OF RAIN AT SIMLA.

SIMLA, 10TH AUGUST.

Incessant heavy rain has been falling here, causing great damage to roads and buildings.

THE VICEROY'S LITTLE TRIP.

The Viceroy is expected to return here on Friday.

THE BRITISH TRADE.

LONDON, 10TH AUGUST.

The total value of the exports of British merchandise from the United Kingdom up to commencement of the present month show a decrease of 4¼ millions sterling as compared with the same date last year.

THE CIVIL WAR IN TURKEY.—DESTRUCTION OF GORGUSCHEVATZ.

Latest accounts from the seat of war state that the Turks, after capturing Gorguschevatz, burnt the place and several other adjacent villages.

The Servians have occupied a position in the valley of the Great Morava. Their troops have been dislodged from the heights above Sienitza.

LONDON, 9TH AUGUST, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera..... 4 7/16d.

In the Piece Goods Market there has been a good enquiry, but business checked by higher prices being asked.

3 per cent. Consols for account .... 96¾.

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872.... 106½

The sum of £167,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrival—Rialto.

THE ship Monarch, 1,364 tons, commanded by Captain Banner, sailed from Rangoon on the 18th April last for this port. Considerable anxiety has been caused by her non-arrival, and we fear there is but too good reason to conclude that she has foundered. The ship was loaded in Rangoon by the Bombay and Burmah Trading Corporation, and the representatives of the Company here, and Messrs. Wallace and Co. Yesterday they received a letter from Hurnee, stating that several logs of timber had been washed ashore and the marks upon them correspond with those shipped in the Monarch. No news has yet been received regarding the captain and crew, but as the ship's voyage lay in a well-known track, the hope is, that the crew may have been rescued by some passing vessel. Messrs. Wallace and Co. instantly communicated the contents of the letter to the Master Attendant.

SOME of our readers will remember a letter from Mr. Fernandez of Bhownuggur which we published last year, giving a strange account of a Kattywar brood mare (Pirani Tajan breed) in the Darbari stables at that place, who possessed, it was asserted, the unnatural propensity when foaling of destroying its own young unless satisfied with a draught of fresh blood; and Mr Fernandez promised a faithful account of the next issue. We learn that, after much anxiety, the event came off at midnight a few weeks ago, that Mr. Fernandez was in due attendance, and that the sacrifice of a lamb was not called for, the mother, having behaved as mothers usually do on such occasions, allowed her young to take the earliest opportunity of having some nourishment. *Une fois n'est pas coutume.*

WE learn from the *Cochin Argus* that Bishop Meurin is not likely to return to Bombay at present. The Syro-Roman Catholic dispute is, apparently, not yet settled. Dr. Meurin, the Cochin paper says, is just commencing his tour to the Northern Churches after which the Central Churches will have to be visited. Evidently the opposition to the Bishop's authority is tuff and stubbornly carried on.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Nepaul, which will sail to-day with the English mails, takes out four boxes of silver coins, valued at Rs. 30,000, for Alexandria, despatched by Mr. Cursetjee Sorabjee; six boxes of silver coins, valued at Rs. 34,600, for Alexandria, despatched by the C. M. Bank of I. L. and China; 2 boxes gold, valued at Rs. 1,00,604, for London, despatched by Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee; and 1 box gold coins, valued at Rs. 10,600, for London, despatched by Messrs. Framjee, Sands and Co.

A VERY disastrous flood, so great has not been known for fifty years, occurred on the night of Tuesday, the 1st of August, at Mangalore. The rain descended so heavily that the river suddenly overflowed, washing down the ricketty houses of the inhabitants, who had to make rapid flight. No life was, however, lost. More than 350 houses are said to have been destroyed and godowns containing quantities of dried fish. The loss is estimated at Rs. 50,000, and Government have lost salt valued at Rs. 20,000.

THE Secretary of State has decided to assimilate the rates of pay drawn by Royal Artillery officers of Indian cadres on leave in India from brigades serving here, with the rates of pay drawn by officers of the old Royal Artillery. An exception is made in favour of certain general officers, and of lieutenant-colonels of foot artillery on the Indian cadres. The generals will draw pay according to Indian rates, when those rates are favourable to them; and the lieutenant-colonels will, as heretofore, draw £1 a day. When an adjutant of a brigade, being an officer of an Indian cadre, is on leave in India, the same deduction will be made from the pay of the officer acting as is made from the pay of an officer acting for an adjutant of the old Imperial list; this change was to take place from the 1st April 1876.

THE new Municipal constitution, says a Calcutta paper, threatens to become a complete *fiasco*. The elections will be almost entirely in the hands of the Hindoos. Few of the Europeans who have qualified for election are representative men and some of them, we believe, have merely entered their names by way of asserting their right to come forward as candidates if they choose, without any intention of doing so. The clergymen for instance on the list are little likely to enter the arena of Municipal strife. The apathy of the European population can hardly be wondered at, and under the present *regime* it is not likely to be cured. The Act, if it was ever intended to secure a fair representation of the ratepayers, may be set down as a failure, and it would be useless to comment on it further. We shall wait to see the list of Government nominees, but it is idle to look for a really influential Board under the circumstances.

A NUMBER of rumours respecting affairs at Belgrade have been published in the London *Standard*. Servia is said to be sending her last reserves, 14,000 men, to the front. Another report says:—"Rumours are current that the negotiations respecting an armistice will soon begin. The Ministers display the utmost confidence in their ability to cope with the existing state of affairs, and praise as invincible the heroism of the Servians in defending their fatherland against the Turkish invaders. But among the general run of people uneasiness and a depression of spirits prevail." According to a third despatch, "Prince Peter Karageorgevich is incognito in Servia, instigating mutiny with the help of officers, and that the Prince is by the Porte considered as a candidate for the throne." It is added that the Porte has resolved to decline to treat with Prince Milan respecting an armistice, considering that he has forfeited his rulership. A Belgrade telegram of the 17th inst. reports that Prince Milan's mother died on the previous day at Wurzburg, in Bavaria.

WOMEN kind are advancing in their assimilation to the other sex. Not content with wearing the breeks, they have, it appears, taken to sporting moustaches. On the arrival of an express train at Liverpool the other day, we read in the *Pall Mall Budget*, a gentleman jumped out of a first class smoking compartment, and informed the guard that he had left behind him a person who, although dressed in male attire, he felt sure was a woman. An official accordingly accompanied him back to the compartment, where sat a good looking nondescript clad in black cloth frock coat, check trousers, chimney pot hat, and light kid gloves. The three journeyed together as far as Weedom, where the gentleman got out, firmly convinced that his travelling companion was a woman. He had some grounds for this belief, one of her moustaches having inadvertently fallen off, without its wearer becoming aware of the fact. The affair has created some stir in West End society, the wondering damsel being rumoured to be the rather too fast spouse of a noble lord well known on the Turf. From what has reached my ears privately, I have reason to believe her identical with an actress whose beauty and escapades make much greater noise than her histrionic ability.

THE Calcutta *Statesman* makes the following remarks on the financial resolution of the Government of India:—"A circular order from Simla, dated 31st July, is going the round of the Departments, pointing out the heavy losses which the Exchequer is sustaining from the state of the Exchange market, and the consequent necessity of rigid economy, the Government seeing as yet no way of avoiding the loss it is encountering on the Council drafts. That this loss might not merely be escaped, but the condition of the silver market made the occasion of an indefinite gain to the country, we regard as beyond doubt. Even upon the present reduced scale of expenditure, the Government will require to borrow, and it means to borrow, £12,000,000 sterling in the next three years for Public Works. It has in the second place a loan of £10,500,000 maturing within that period, that will have to be paid off. And with these admitted responsibilities, and the rupee at anything from 1s. 6d. to 1-8, because of the low price of silver, it cannot see that *now* is the time to make provision for these liabilities. In round figures, the lowest estimate of its wants in the next three years is 25 millions sterling, and it sees the silver market 16 to 20 per cent. below its normal rates, and yet it cannot make up its mind to seize the opportunity these low prices present. 'It will help the Germans to do that; or silver may fall still lower;' or some other equally insufficient reason is allowed to paralyze its action. It prefers to go on steadily facing an immense monthly loss, because it has not the courage to seize the opportunity of anticipating the liabilities that are falling due. It plainly depends entirely upon the action of the Government of India at this moment, *what* the price of silver is to be for an indefinite time to come, and it has not the courage to use the mastery of the position which a concurrence of circumstances has given to it."

A WRITER in *Vanity Fair* says:—"That portion of society which knows, is to-day discussing the very delicate subject of how far a man is bound to a woman with whom he has departed from the paths of duty and propriety. For it is said that a co-respondent in a recent divorce case has promptly deserted the divorced lady, and that the lady herself has attempted to commit suicide. Whether the report be true or not matters nothing, for the question itself remains for decision, and it is one which unfortunately but too often arises in these days. I am glad to say that there is but one opinion upon it, and that all men and women seem agreed that the man, who has been the cause of a lady forfeiting her husband's name and position, is in honour bound to make at least the poor amends of giving her his own name, and standing by her in such a position as they two thenceforth may be able to hold. It is no answer, and it is properly held to be no answer, to suggest that the woman may have tempted the man, and not the man the woman; for the fact remains that they two have agreed to outrage the moral and legal code, that the man has betrayed his sacred trust of friendship and confidence just as the woman has betrayed hers—and if it be that deceptive and illusory excuses, such as the nonsensical one of uncontrollable passion, can be made for their conduct, there is yet no excuse, absolutely none, to be made or thought of for the baseness of the man who would desert in her extremity and disgrace the woman who has sacrificed everything for him. Society is not over hard upon anybody in these days, but it is encouraging to know that it looks at any rate with loathing and contempt upon any man who can first betray his friend and then desert his accomplice in that betrayal. Here, at all events, is a line which none may pass; and it is no small gain that every man henceforth will know that if he tempts a woman from her duty or allows himself to be tempted by her, he must be prepared to pay for it with his name and the rest of his life. Amen."

A FEW months ago an English Radical agitator having talked about the income of the Prince of Wales as a soldier being between £4,000 and £5,000 a-year, and calmly asserted that he received a high rate of pay as Field-Marshal, while lately an attempt has been made to create political capital by accusing the King of Hanover and his son of being sinecurists, the *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—"The Prince of Wales is Colonel of the 10th Hussars and Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade, besides being Field-Marshal, yet all the pay he receives is £1,000 a-year as Colonel of the 10th Hussars. He does not receive one farthing as Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade or Field-Marshal. If from the £1,000 a year which he does draw be deducted the cost of his different uniforms, and his subscriptions for various military purposes, it will be found that he is but poorly remunerated for his connection with the army. It is almost unnecessary to remark that his office of Personal Aide de-Camp to the Queen is purely honorary. Similarly, the Duke of Cambridge is on the same footing as regards pay with any other officer. He receives £2,200 a year as Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, and £4,432 as Commander-in-Chief, but not a farthing as Colonel of the Artillery and Engineers and Colonel-in-Chief of the 17th Lancers and the 60th Rifles. Considering his services, his great responsibility and the amount of his work as Commander-in Chief, it can hardly be said that a military income of less than £7,000 a-year is excessive. His expenses, moreover, in connection with the army are necessarily large and these are swollen by his charitable disposition. It may not be generally known, but it is nevertheless a fact that many an officer's widow and orphan, many an old soldier, is secretly assisted by his Royal Highness out of his private purse. In short, the money he earns as a soldier he spends like a prince. As for the Dukes of Connaught and Edinburgh they are simply paid respectively as a Major of Cavalry and a Post Captain, and lose rather than gain from their connection with the Army and Navy. Prince Christian gets nothing at all. The King of Hanover and his son, lately appointed, the one a General and the other a Colonel, are it must be remembered English princes, and have therefore prescriptive right to commissions in the English Army. Not one farthing of pay, however, do they draw, and the only advantage which their rank confers upon them is the privilege of wearing the British uniform. The fact is that the country and the Army gain far more than do the members of the Royal Family from the bestowal of military or naval rank on the latter. They give a *prestige*, and social status to the Services, and in return they receive a mere honorarium, the Duke of Cambridge, of course, being excepted, and for the substantial but not extravagant remuneration which he obtains no apology is required.

TO THE CHARITABLE OF BOMBAY.

THE explosion on board H. M.'s Ironclad Thunderer has been the cause of a large number of violent deaths. That means sorrow and misery in many an English household. We need say no more in support of an admirable movement which has been begun in Bombay to help the widows, orphans, and sufferers by that dreadful accident. Mr. Baker (of the National Bank); Captain Percy James, of H. M. S. Abyssinia; or the manager of this office, will be happy to receive subscriptions. Whatever subscriptions are received will be handed over to the Naval Commander-in-Chief and remitted home for the benefit of the sufferers by the accident. We have already to acknowledge

From Orphan's Box on board Abyssinia.	Rs.	100
" P. V. James, Commander Turret Ship.	Rs.	15
" Mrs. P. V. J.	Rs.	15

THE BOMBAY FERRIES.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

THE following report of the Select Committee of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, on the Bill to amend (Bombay) Act II. of 1868, is, in accordance with Rule 25 of the Rule for the conduct of business at meetings of the Council, published for general information:—

Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. 6 of 1875, being a Bill to amend (Bombay) Act II. of 1868.

The Committee are of opinion that the difficulties, practical and otherwise, of extending the meaning of the word "ferry," as used in Act II. of 1868, in the way set forth in Section II. of the Bill, are so great, that they are clearly of opinion the change should not be made.

The enactment of this definition of the word "ferry" is the principal object of the Bill. And though, as explained in the statement of objects and reasons, the opportunity was taken of improving the Act in one or two minor points, the Committee do not consider it advisable to disturb the existing state of the law for the sake of those minor improvements alone.

The Committee, therefore, recommend the withdrawal of the Bill.

J. GIBBS
A. ROGERS.
M. K. KENNEDY
V. N. MANDLIK.
M. A. ROGAY.

9th August 1876.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,
G. C. WHITWORTH,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

POONA, 9th August, 1876.

OFFICIAL NEWS REPORT FROM ADEN.

FROM 13TH JULY TO 2ND AUGUST 1876.

SEYED MASHIN at Sheharee, the claimant to the Imamship, has not ceased to incite the Arabs to rise against the Turks; a rising was lately contemplated but abandoned.

It is reported that Seyed Mashin's death was lately sought by means of assassination; one of the Arab tribe siezed the opportunity of the Seyed's attending the mosque last month (Imaad). The Seyed being engaged in prayer, the assassin struck at his head with a dagger, but owing to the thick cotton caps usually worn, the blow did no harm. The man was killed on the spot by the Seyed's men. The Seyed was offered a pension to reside at Sanaa, but he refused; he is now in the North Hashed country.

There has been less rain than usual as yet at Sanaa, but a fall was expected; 1,000 soldiers from Hodeida were shortly expected at Sanaa. The Moshir had left for Roudhah with his family. Kaim Makam, of Otmah, has sent to Constantinople for analysis a sample of metal said to be gold found at Otmah. Iron has already been found there.

Redhwan Pasha has informed the merchants at Berbera that as soon as all goods arriving by land, 10 per cent. tax will be levied and a sea customs duty of 1 per cent. for such goods exported by sea, and an import duty on merchandise arriving by sea of 8 per cent.

The N. S. S. Alert, for China, arrived on the 1st August, and two gun-boats, Alpha and Beta, for the same destination.

G. R. GOODFELLOW,
Resident, Aden.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 9th August 1876.

Means of Observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected	32 deg. Fah	29·755
Temperature of the Air		82·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer		77·3
Dew Point		75·4
Relative humidity of Air		0·795
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).		6·6
Maximum temperature of Air (read at 10-30 a.m. on following day)		86·5
Minimum do. do		79·0
General Direction of wind		WSW, W, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours		360
Fall of Rain		0·00 inches.
Total fall during month		0·50 "
" " year		37·17 "

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Diseases of the skin, ringworm, scurvy, jaundice, scrofula or king's evil, sore heads, and the most inveterate outward diseases to which the human frame is subject cannot be treated with a more safe and certain remedy than Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which act so peculiarly on the constitution and so purify the blood, that those diseases are at once eradicated from the system, and a lasting cure obtained. They are equally efficacious in the cure of tumo rs, burns, scalds, glandular swellings, ulcerous wounds, rheumatism, contracted and stiff joints. These medicines operate mildly and surely. The cures effected by them are not temporary or apparent only, but, complete and permanent.

AN IMPORTANT SUBJECT FOR ANGLO-INDIAN TRAVELLERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The services and the upper class of Bombay society are only now beginning to realize the fact that there are other ways of going to Europe than by the P. and O. Company. Personally, I shall be grateful for information on the following points from any of your constituents or readers who have travelled by Messrs. Rubattino and Co.'s line, and I doubt not that the information, if published in the *Bombay Gazette*, will be found to be generally useful.

1st.—Are the berths roomy and clean?
2nd.—Is the table that of a fair Italian hotel?
3rd.—Is there *always* a supply of ice?
4th.—Is smoking allowed in the saloon or cabins?
5th.—Is time regularly kept?
6th.—On what date of the (next) month does the steamer which leaves Genoa on the 24th of each month usually arrive at Bombay?
7th.—Do the commanders speak English?
8th.—Is the line fit for the use of ladies, or only for men who do not mind roughing it a bit?

My card will show you that these are *bona fide* enquiries.—Yours, &c.

RUNCIBLE.

COLONEL MOYLE'S DOMESTIC GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As a statement of my case has appeared in your issue of to-day, with reference to Mr. Kirkpatrick having flatly contradicted my assertion that Mrs. Moyle had misbehaved herself, and that I had sent her home on account of her misconduct, her drunken habits, thus leading the public to suppose that I had been guilty of a falsehood, and trying to cast, *as it were*, imputations on an innocent woman, I think it due to myself to state that I can prove easily and most satisfactorily that my statement was perfectly correct, but if Colonel W. C. Lester thinks proper to contradict this I shall then (although reluctant to expose family matters) be compelled to lay an explanation of the *whole* matter before the public through the medium of the press, for when "Greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war." I think it is a great pity that Colonel W. C. Lester refused a very fair offer I made him, for by the present arrangement two hundred and twenty seven rupees a month out of a salary of two hundred and ninety-three rupees has to be expended for her benefit in the following manner:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Maintenance	90	0	0
On account of loan borrowed from the Military Fund to send Mrs. Moyle to England.....	100	0	0
Monthly subscription to Military Fund...	34	8	0
	Rs. 224	8	0

leaving me only sixty eight rupees to exist upon. I hardly need ask the public opinion as to the injustice of such an arrangement. When the covenant was drawn up between Mrs. Moyle and myself I was in the receipt of Rs. 1,032-4 per mensem, and never dreamt for a minute that I should have been *illegally* turned out of the Army and reduced to my present state of *beggary and want*.—Yours, &c.

H. R. C. MOYLE, Colonel,
Late of the Hon'ble East India Company's Service.

Bombay, 10th August.

THE VICEROY'S MINUTE ON THE FULLER CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The benevolent minute of our feeling Viceroy has been issued not a moment too soon: it is to be hoped that my fellow countrymen will receive the warning in time and refrain from the wholesale practice which so greatly disgraces the larger portion of them—that of using brutal violence, without occasion, upon the mild and patient Hindoo.

BRITON.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

RESPECTED SIR,—In the cognisance of the destinies of lower orders of Hindoos, by reason of the very lowness of some of their castes, I am respectfully beg to premise that what matter for English people just a little beating to *them*. They not considering it at all, freely accepting beating, also rupees for their payments of monthly wages; former times no any regular payments, and sirdars putting lower orders into torture, when many times the patients were always dying off. Also, Mr. Editor, why let off Savitree woman from dangle ment from her own neck; if she winged, what Hindoos care? Then she would die in the claws of the Penal Code, and quite understandable in the minds of the meanest capacities.

It would be true blessing to the country if the venerable Viceroy will kindly spread make a proclamation for no any one for to kill it any more beef in the times any longer, and the feelings of true Hindoos will much rejoice, and will rise up to give His Majesty internal thanks.

BRAHMIN.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If the Viceroy finds it necessary to issue a minute throwing discredit upon the High Court and the whole of the public at large, as well as also to reprimind and punish a magistrate for not viewing a case in the same manner that he does himself, allow me to suggest that it is scarcely possible for a class of people in the whole world to have such immunity from punishment for crimes and peccadilloes, nor opportunities and practices them. For committing them, as the natives who are brought into contact with the English in India. An Englishman's toleration of petty crimes and provocations on the part of the natives is wonderful until it is considered that to resent the practices would be to incur the greatest possible inconvenience from the natives refusing to be employed where they may not practice them. Almost every English master of native servants is guilty yearly of abetment of crime equal to one burglary, by his toleration. Let the Viceroy frame a law for master and servant, and he will then prevent our magistrates from saying as frequently as they do that there is no law for the protection of masters; and the bill will be a document that will commend itself far more to commonsense than his foolish minute, which can but have one result—namely, to strengthen the ill-will that exists between the two races, arising frequently from a number of comparatively trivial causes that in the end terminate disagreeably, but with a few only of the community.

ENGLISHMAN.

PARSEE TOASTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Nusserwanjee Shariadjee Ginwalla, of Broach, figures in to-day's *Bombay Gazette* as a "Parsee critic." The subjects of his critique are "wine drinking and toasts" amongst the Parsees. He laughs at the usual toasts at Parsee dinner parties—viz., "Yezdan-ne-yad" and "Roz moobaruk."

He considers the first out of place in a convivial party, and the second out of time, because the day, which is wanted to prove lucky and auspicious, is over, when the toast is drunk. Perhaps he is right in ridiculing the last mentioned toast, but as to the first he ought to have known that the remembrance of the Almighty can *never* be out of place. Even the Christian doctrine forbidding "God's" name being taken in vain" would not apply here, because nothing can be more moral and graceful than remembering the "Giver of all good" at a time when a human being has spread before him a plentiful repast, for which he is in duty bound to thank his Creator; perhaps Mr. Ginwalla is one of those hungry souls who would not like to wait for grace.

His objection to the third toast, "the memory of the dead," shows that he is one of the *free thinkers* of this civilized age, who think religion a sad encumbrance, particularly that religion, one of the elements of which is a belief in the purity of the souls of the dead. There is nothing absurd in the belief *per se*; on the contrary it shows in the man, entertaining such belief, a reverence for his father and ancestors, a feeling in itself highly honourable, but which unfortunately cannot be properly appreciated by those who have nothing to be proud of in their ancestry. By-the-bye these philosophers of the age should not air their philosophy in the public papers at the expense of their own characters for soundness of brains, and the feelings of true Zoroastrians; but then I forget the word "reform" covers a multitude of sins in the eyes of these would-be Parsee Luthers. The discussion of the morality of wine-drinking had better be left to wiser heads than his own or mine, for evidently Mr. Ginwalla is not "up to the mark" in that respect.

August 9. A. B.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, 7TH AUGUST.

THE Rajkote race week commences from to-day. The guests from Ahmedabad who are invited to take part in the amusements have already arrived. From the brief programme appended below you can easily see what sort of sports and enjoyments are provided for them.

Monday, 7th August—3 P. M., lotteries at the mess; 5 P. M., races. A quiet evening.

Tuesday, 8th August—Cricket match, Rajkote *vs.* All-Comers; 2 P. M., tiffin at the mess, H. M.'s 28th N. I.; 8 P. M. ladies' guest night at the mess.

Wednesday, 9th August.—Cricket match continued. 2 P. M., tiffin at the mess, H. M.'s 28th N. I.; 3 P. M., lotteries; 5 P. M., races; 9 P. M., dance at the mess.

Thursday, 10th August—7 A. M., rifle shooting at the "Raging Lion;" 4 P. M., pigeon shooting; 9 P. M., theatricals, Christy Minstrels, and supper at the Kothee.

Friday, 11th August—11 A. M., billiard match; Gles Society deserve very great commendation; one whist, &c.; at the mess; 4 P.M., tiffin; 5 P.M., lotteries; 8 P. M., races; 9 P. M., penny reading, dance, and supper at the mess.

Saturday, 12th August—7 A. M., badminton tournament; 3 P. M., lotteries at the mess; 5 P. M., races; 8 P. M., farewell dinner at the mess.

Kalcobha, the heir apparent of Nowanuggur, has come here. He is called by the Agency authorities to explain, it is said, some serious irregularities in his behaviour, of which a great deal has been said in the public prints throughout the Presidency. The young Prince cannot do better than take to his heart the sound advice and instructions that may be given to him by an officer of Mr. Peile's experience. It is passing strange that some minor feudatory chiefs do not yet fully understand that the reign of anarchy and despotism will not be tolerated by the British Government. The fate of the ex-Gaekwar must always be fresh in their memory. Prince Kaloobha is a good looking young man, but requires thorough training before he be entrusted with any absolute power in his State. It is a notorious fact that of late he has become very troublesome to his father the Jam, as well as to the chief karbharee, Rao Bahadoor Poput Veljee, whom he now intends to get rid of. Everybody knows that it was chiefly owing to Mr. Poput's labour that the legitimacy of this Prince was successfully proved and established before the Supreme Council. Rumour has it that in case Rao Bahadoor Poput is asked to resign, Mr. Naradbhai, late of Wadwan, will be appointed in his stead. Thakore Behechur Singhjee, of Chocra, has come here to congratulate his kinsman the Thakore Saheb of Morvee, upon his recent escape from danger.

BOMBAY.

CANDIDATES FOR THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.—The out-going mail steamer carries to-day three young men of the Portuguese community, Messrs. H. Fialho, D. Gomes, and H. Vaz, to London, where they are going to finish the higher course of medical studies, and, we believe, to compete for the Indian Medical Service.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 31st July 1876 was Rs. 50,00,408; add silver received during the week Rs. 3,56,686. The sum of Rs. 4,98,026 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 48,59,068.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 8th August, was 409, being 19 more than in the preceding week, 31 more than the total of the week ending 10th August 1875; and 74 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 326 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 31·22.

INQUEST.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at H. M.'s House of Correction on view of the body of Ooka Kulpa. Deceased was a convict under a sentence of transporation for ten years by Mr. Newnham, Session Judge of Surat, and was admitted into the jail on the 18th November 1873. On the 13th March last the deceased was attacked with small-pox and was sent to the small-pox hospital at Camatespoora from which hospital he returned on the 19th of the same month and was admitted into the jail hospital at which he remained up to the time of his death. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by pneumonia."

UNRULY SEAMEN OF THE SHIP JANE LAW.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, three European seamen of the British ship Jane Law, named Carl Hind, Samuel Lynas and William Harris, were charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper with continued wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship of which they are articled seamen. The same prisoners were further charged with assaulting the chief officer of that ship, Mr. William Griffiths. The circumstances of the case are briefly these. The three seamen, whose term of imprisonment had not expired for refusal of duty, were yesterday morning conducted by Mr. Constable Goff, of the Water Police, from the House of Correction to their ship which was now ready for sea, and handed over to the chief officer (Mr. Griffiths) of that vessel, that officer being in charge of the vessel at that time, the captain being on shore. The chief officer on receiving the men on board from Mr. Goff ordered them to turn to their duty by going forward and helping the remainder of the crew in getting the ship under weigh, the pilot being on board. The crew were engaged in unmooring the vessel to proceed to sea. The three prisoners blankly refused to stir a hand on board that vessel, and said if the captain insisted on their proceeding in the ship, he would have to take them on as passengers and not as one of his crew. The chief officer then ordered them to go aft, in order to keep them apart from the other men, and to remain there until the captain came on board. The prisoners replied they were not going to be pent up aft, and commenced to be insolent and abusive to the chief officer and refused to obey his orders. The chief officer insisted that they should go aft, upon which the whole three set upon him, and most cowardly assaulted him with their clenched fists in a most shameful manner. The pilot and a number of the crew immediately came to the assistance of the police officer, Mr. Goff, who was endeavouring to rescue the chief officer from the hands of his assailants which was done but not till after the chief officer had sustained rather a severe mauling. His Worship upon the evidence adduced adjudged the prisoners guilty on both the charges, and upon the first charge of wilful disobedience sentenced them each to twelve weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction and to pay all expenses incurred by the ship on their account, and upon the second charge, that of assaulting the chief officer, they were sentenced each to a further term of eight weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction, to take effect immediately after the expiration of the first sentence.

MRS. BEAUMONT'S BAZAAR.—We congratulate Mrs. Beaumont and her friends, as to the very successful termination of the Fancy Bazaar—successful in every way both as regards the arrangements, and the sale of the various useful and fancy articles. We hear that a large sum has been realized, and that the place was thronged with friends and visitors on Tuesday and also yesterday. The arrangements made by the Camp Police were good. His Excellency the Governor's Band discoursed sweet music at intervals. The most attractive feature in the proceedings however was the excellent and charming manner, in which the young ladies, who acted as saleswomen, performed their respective but pleasing duties; they certainly added much to the importance of the occasion.—*Poona Observer.*

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. NEPAUL, Captain R. Methven, R. N. R., will sail to-day for Southampton, via the Suez Canal, with the English mail and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Col Heyman R A.
Mrs W J B Bird.
Mrs Maule.
Master Maule.
Major and Mrs Cameron.
Mr F Cole.
Mrs C B Blair.
Mr J H Newman.
Mr and Mrs Melhnish and child.
Mr & Mrs James & two infants.
Mrs Brenneo.
Capt Allan Murray.
Mr Townsend.
Mrs B R Chambers.
Miss Mennie.
Lieut Col Kelly, R A.
Dy-Surg Genl Galloway.
Mr T Keralak.
Mr W Hind.
Mr G Dennis.
Mr D A Gomes.
Mr J C Vaz.
Mr J H Failho.
Mr A Sueiear.
The Revd Ward.
Lieut Forrest.
Lieut H F and Mrs Forbes.
Mr D Edwards.
Mr R Whatley.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr Duthoit.
Mr S Keith Douglas.
Col Magniac.
A Gentleman.
Mr R Giles.
Mr Morrison.

FOR VENICE.

Lady Hogg.
Mr J B Phear.
Mr W F McDonell.
Mrs Mennie and infant.
Mr Albert Gerdes.

FOR SUEZ—Mr Mahomed Jawab.

FOR ADEN—Lieut E Cassan.

THE GLEE SOCIETY'S CONCERT LAST NIGHT AT THE TOWN HALL.

If the Glee Society did not exist the very successful Concert which was given last night would not have delighted a large and enthusiastic Bombay audience. But fortunately the Society *does* exist and is flourishing, too. Its talented members sing admirably the glees selected, and from their ranks come solos, duets, and trios in rich profusion. Last night the duet in the first part, for soprano and baritone—Lischen and Fritzchen—was excellently sung, as well as accompanied by the lady with a considerable amount of appropriate archness. The audience at once demanded a repetition of the duet, and the demand was at once complied with. In the second part an admirably performed trio, for two flutes and pianoforte—Donizetti's music, "Da me che vuoi"—was repeated, the cries of *encore* being perfectly irresistible. A duet soprano and baritone—Dite alla Giovina—from the opera of "Traviata," was also repeated after very loudly expressed acclamation. The sweet voice of the lady showed perfect training, and we hope she will soon appear among us as a soloist. The gem of the evening was the solo baritone—"Dear England"—sung in splendid style and received with such plaudits that in response the singer gave Gatty's "One morning, Oh! so early," which was most feelingly rendered. We must not omit to notice the solo tenor song—"Love's Request—in the first part, which was sung by a new acquisition to these Concerts. His voice, though rather mechanical, is a pure tenor. The attainments of the Glee Society deserve very great commendation; one song especially—The "Hunting Song"—was sung with great spirit and received as it deserved, many rounds of hearty applause. The difficult glee "Ye Spotted Snakes," was the only failure of the evening, as the voices were badly balanced, and the time kept imperfect. The Hall was well filled and the feeling of all present was that the Concert was excellent. We hope that others will soon follow.

COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.

THE Court of Petty Sessions assembled yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, composed of Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate of Police, as Chairman, Mr. Ardaseer Framjee Moos and Captain James Brebner, as members of the Court.

APPEAL AGAINST ASSESSMENT.

The first case for hearing on the calendar was the appeal of Antajee Succaram Pandit against the rate of assessment by the Municipal Commissioner of his property situate in Grand Portuguese Church Lane, which was dismissed.

CHEATING AND ATTEMPTING TO CHEAT.

The next was the case of cheating and attempting to cheat, in which the Portuguese, named Angelino Valladares, stood charged, first with cheating and thereby dishon

accounts made up to 30th June 1876, together with the auditors' report, which have already been published.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy—Is this the first ordinary general meeting of the Bank or the ninth?

The Chairman—The first.

Mr. Nanabhoy—But your notice says "ninth"!

The Chairman—It is the ninth of the old Bank, and the first of the new.

The Chairman then proposed the first resolution, which was as follows:—"That the statement of accounts made up to 30th June last, and the directors' report now laid before the meeting, be and are hereby approved and adopted."

He said: It is at all times pleasant to come before shareholders with so satisfactory a statement of accounts as Mr. Balfour had just read to you and to declare a fair dividend, and I have the pleasure once more of doing so. The agreement with Government for working the Bank under the new Banks' Act has been arranged, but is not yet executed. The term of agreement has been extended from six years as originally proposed to ten years. This only applies to the head office. The agreement for the branches may be terminated by six months' written notice on either side. Notwithstanding the efforts of your directors to obtain the withdrawal of the branch of the Bank of Bengal from Bombay, Government has allowed it to remain, giving the Bank of Bombay the promise of permission to establish a branch in Calcutta. The directors are much pleased at being in a position once more of proposing a dividend at the rate of ten per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital of the Bank, after placing to the reserve fund the sum of Rs. 2,25,000, thus raising that fund to the handsome amount of twenty lacs of rupees. After deducting Rs. 20,000 from the cost of premises, Rs. 10,000 to bad and doubtful debts, they have carried forward to next year Rs. 45,040-12-2. The Government paper held by the Bank has been placed in the accounts at a fair and reasonable valuation. A good proof of the careful management of the Bank is the fact that not a single bad debt has been made this year—(cheers)—and I think that the thanks of the shareholders are due to Mr. Balfour, the able Secretary and Treasurer, and to the other officers of the Bank, for this very satisfactory result. (Hear, hear.) In accordance with a promise of the directors at an early stage of the Bank's career, your directors have carefully considered the list of salaries of the employés of the Bank, and where they considered it necessary to do so have made some increase. The short cotton crop in some of the most important growing districts told severely against the Bank's branches, and the amount earned by the branches was considerably under the earnings of the previous year. The weather reports from the districts have been favourable for planting, and your directors hope that the coming crop of cotton will be a large one, and thus enable the agents at the branches to show more favourable results than they have done during the past year. Notwithstanding the great fall in the rate of Sterling Exchange, the trade of the country generally is in a sound condition, and as the cotton spinning industry of Bombay continues to prosper, and is being considerably extended, your directors have every reason to look for the continued prosperity of the Bank. The only cloud in the mercantile horizon is the unsettled state of the Provinces of Europe and the unsatisfactory condition of Turkey. Already this year our trade has been disturbed by the rumours of war, but so far they have been untrue, and we can only trust that the difficulties of what is now known as the Eastern Question may be speedily arranged, so far as we are concerned. The rapid decline in the price of silver has caused much anxiety in commercial circles, and much has been said and written in the newspapers here and at home as to the best means of bringing back the exchange to its supposed value of two shillings sterling, and many schemes for doing so have been brought forward, but so far Government has taken no decided action. The question is a very difficult one, and is more in the province of the Exchange Banks than the Presidency Banks, but we may rest assured that Government will not act rashly and hurriedly, and we have little doubt that the Bank will be well prepared for any change which may be effected in the currency of the country.

Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit seconded the resolution.

Mr. Bhicksjee—Will you tell me what is the amount of the proposed increase in salaries?

The Chairman—I will tell you.

A statement was sent from the office, but the information was not asked for again and was not given.

Mr. Bhickajee—Will you say if it is given entirely to Europeans, or divided between Europeans and natives?

The Chairman—Mostly to Europeans.

Mr. Bhickajee—I am surprised, Mr. Maxwell; I am very sorry that, with such a Chairman as you, it is not fairly divided. That is most unfair; and I am very sorry to see our native directors allowing such things and sitting idle like a lot of mummies. (Laughter and cries of order.) order.) But, my dear sir, I must say what I think proper.

The resolution was then carried unanimously!

It was then proposed by Mr. Walter Lang, and seconded by Mr. Martin Wood, "That Messrs. Hamilton Maxwell and Kessowjee Naik be re-elected directors of the Bank."

Mr. Muncherjee Banajee said he thought there could be no two opinions as to the election of Messrs. Hamilton Maxwell and Kessowjee Naik, when, from the notice of the meeting, and was informed that two directors had to be elected, he asked the board of directors for a list of the shareholders, so that he might know for whom to vote. He naturally concluded that the shareholders had a right to have such a list, but on applying for one, it was refused to him, and he was told that the Act did not authorise him in asking for it. He told the directors that he had expressly searched the articles of association for any clause forbidding him to have such a list, but had not been able to find it. He offered to pay any reasonable expenses that might be incurred in supplying such a list. Under the old Act he was allowed to have such a list, but the present Act was silent on the subject. He could not see how he being given such a list could prove in any way prejudicial to the interests of the company. Were they to elect directors with blind-folded eyes? He had not a word to say against the present directors, and if he had seen a list of the shareholders he should in all probability have voted for Messrs. Hamilton Maxwell and Kessowjee Naik. He demanded such a list on public grounds and as his right.

The Chairman said the directors had no wish to refuse Mr. Muncherjee any information, but the Act did not require that they should furnish him with such a list. Mr. Muncherjee had said he had a right to have a list, would he please point out where such a right was laid down in the Act?

Mr. Muncherjee said the Act was silent on the point. It was not forbidden, or the Act would have said so. How could the two things "tally"? The shareholders were asked to elect directors, and yet they were forbidden the list of shareholders to elect from.

The Chairman said the directors were willing to meet the wishes of the shareholders on the subject; and they had written to ascertain the practice of the Banks of Bengal and Madras.

Mr. Nowrojee Wadia—We are not to be guided by what the other Banks choose to do.

The Chairman—I understand the Bank of Bengal has already refused.

Mr. Nowrojee Wadia—That is very arbitrary.

The Chairman—I call you to order. Allow the Chairman to speak. In refusing to give a list, the directors are only following the general custom of all associated companies.

Mr. A. C. Gumpert said the Chairman had asked by what right they had asked to have a list. He (Mr. Gumpert) replied that they had asked for it by the right of common sense—by a constitutional right. (Cheers.) The shareholders were first asked to elect directors; and then they were refused the list. How could he know, without looking at the list, which of the shareholders were duly qualified to elect? He entirely went with the Parsee gentlemen, and thought that something ought to be done, as they had no means at present of knowing who were qualified as directors. He thought they had a right to see a list of the shareholders.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee thought that a good deal had been said which would require careful reconsideration by the directors. Unless the shareholders had authentic information on the subject, how were they to know who were proper and competent men to elect? Instead of seven directors nine had to be elected, he should not have known what other two men to elect. He thought that information like that ought to be given, and not to be withheld. If the directors gave the information, there was no section of the Act which would be violated.

Mr. Macdonald said when there was no law to regulate a matter of this kind, custom must. If Mr. Muncherjee had asked for a list of the shareholders who were qualified to act as directors, he would have been willing to him, but every official connected with the company was bound by a secret bond not to disclose anything that might be prejudicial to the Bank.

Mr. Mirza Abdool Hoosein said he thought a shareholder, in asking for the list, must have had an object; and if the object had been stated, the board would have given the information. He thought Mr. Macdonald's explanation was satisfactory. (Cries of no, no.)

Mr. Muncherjee said he had clearly stated in his second letter the object for which he applied for the list; and he asked that his letter be produced. (The letter was sent for, but nothing more was heard of it.)

The Chairman said he had spoken to all the directors, and they all said they would have been quite willing to have given a list of those shareholders who were qualified to act as directors. Mr. Muncherjee was too well acquainted with people in Bombay not to know those who were qualified to act as directors.

Mr. W. M. Wood thought the matter ought not to be left as it was. He was inclined to think that companies in London did furnish lists of their shareholders.

Mr. Macdonald said the directors were perfectly willing to give a list of those shareholders who were qualified to act as directors, but they would not give a list of all the shareholders, as it would, amongst other evils, lead to a great deal of speculation in the shares.

Mr. Bhickajee—If the directors promise to give us a list of the shareholders in future, we will pass all the resolutions. But if they still refuse, I think they want to break the harmony of the meeting. (A laugh.)

The Chairman—The directors have no wish to destroy the harmony of the meeting.

Mr. Nowrojee Jehangir—A list might be given with the printed notices sent to the shareholders.

Mr. Nowrojee Wadia—What harm is there in giving a list of all shareholders? To refuse the list is like telling a merchant that he cannot know the names of his partners in business. We want to know the names of all our partners, to see if they are *bona fide* shareholders or mere speculators.

The Chairman—The custom is for Chartered Companies not to give a list of the shareholders.

Mr Gumpert said he knew several companies in London not only published the names of the shareholders, but also the number and amount of shares.

The Chairman asked Mr. Gumpert to name any such company.

Mr. Gumpert said he could not lay his hand on the chapter and verse; but he knew there were several.

The Chairman said lists might be given when all the shareholders resided in England, but not, as in the case of this Bank, when there were shareholders residing both here and in England.

Mr. Muncherjee Banajee enquired if the directors intended to refer the matter to the Government or to their solicitors.

The Chairman said the Government would not for a moment listen to such a question. They would say there was the Act, and that they should consult their solicitors.

Mr. Nowroji Furdoonjee said a reference to Government was unnecessary; the matter was within the discretion of the directors. If they thought that it would injure the Bank to publish a list of all the shareholders, they could give a list of those qualified to act directors. The latter was information which, he thought, ought not be refused. He thought the directors would exercise a wise discretion in giving it.

The Chairman—The directors have already stated that they are willing to do so.

The resolution was then carried unanimously.

It was then proposed by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, seconded by Mr. Bhicajee Nowrojee Pallonjee, and carried unanimously,—"That Messrs. S. W. Read and Edulje Nusserwanjee Behramjee be re-elected auditors of the Bank, and that the sum of Rs. 500 each be fixed as their remuneration for each audit."

It was proposed by Mr. Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia, and seconded by Mr. Corsetjee Manockjee Setna, and carried unanimously,—"That the best thanks of the shareholders be given to the directors and officers of the Bank for their management of its affairs."

Mr. Maxwell acknowledged thanks on behalf of the directors.

Mr. Bhickajee—I propose the best thanks of the meeting to our able Chairman, Mr. Maxwell.

The meeting then separated.

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INDIAN TARIFF ACT, 1875.

THE following copy of the opinions of members of the Council of *India* on the Despatches of the Secretary of State, dated the 31st day of May 1876, and published in the further correspondence recently laid upon the table of the House, relating to the Indian Tariff Act of 1875, is issued in return to an address of the Hon'ble the House of Commons, dated 2nd June 1876:—

At a meeting of the Council of India, held on Tuesday, the 23rd May 1876, the Marquis of Salisbury presiding.

The draft of a Despatch to India, replying to letter from the Government of India, No. 3 of 1876, in the Financial Department, on the subject of the Indian Tariff Act of 1875, was read, and, after discussion, was on the question, approved.

AYES, 10.

Mr. Cassels,	Sir H. Montgomery.
Hon. E. Drummond.	Sir R. Montgomery.
Sir H. B. E. Frere.	Sir H. Rawlinson.
Sir E. B. Johnson.	General Strachey.
Sir H. S. Maine.	Colonel Yule.

NOES, 3.

Sir F. Halliday.	Sir E. Perry.
Sir B. H. Ellis.	

Dissents by Sir Barrow Ellis and Sir Frederick Halliday from, and a Minute by General Strachey in favour of, the said Despatch were subsequently recorded.

DISSENTS BY SIR BARROW H. ELLIS.

When the Despatch No. 15, of the 11th November last, passed Council, I did not record a dissent, because that Despatch seemed to me the legitimate conclusion of a policy initiated before I joined the Council, and a necessary continuation of proceedings in which I had had no share. Circumstances have since occurred to prevent the Despatch of 11th November being now fully acted on, and I consider that the opportunity ought to have been taken to issue instructions free from the objection to which both the former and present drafts seem to me to be open.

2. I am prepared to endorse so many of the general principles enunciated in the proposed Despatch, and I concur in so many of the arguments contained therein, that I feel some difficulty in recording my dissent; still, as the main aim of the Despatch is to urge the early abolition of the whole of the import duties on piece goods, I feel bound to state why I do not accept this conclusion, and to explain the mode in which, according to my views, the duties might be more properly dealt with.

3. The wide question of the policy of import duties generally I do not stop to discuss. I fully concur with those who desire their abolition whenever it can be effected with due regard to financial considerations, but I maintain that quite apart from any question of the relative urgency for relief from other forms of taxation, the import duties on many articles ought to be reduced or remitted altogether, before the duty on the better sorts of cotton goods. It may with truth be urged that the inferior piece goods are consumed largely by the poorer classes, and that we ought to cheapen the cost of necessaries to the masses; but the superior Manchester goods are consumed only by those who can well afford to pay, who are already too lightly taxed, and to whom the 5 per cent. on value would make no difference whatever. In this class of goods too there is no competition with other countries; the tax must fall on the consumers, and the consumers may most properly be taxed. I conceive, therefore, that so long as any import duties are retained, this part of the duty on piece goods is a legitimate item of revenue and ought not to be remitted. I cannot agree to the claim put forward for the remission specially of this branch of the import duties, and therefore I do not concur in the Despatch.

4. Moreover, I believe that assuming the real object to be the abolition of all duties which have the effect of protecting any particular class of manufacturers at the expense of others, the object may equally well be attained without disturbance of the finances, and without any of the objections which may be taken to the course proposed. I entirely assent to the necessity for sweeping away import duties so far as they act as protective duties, and I go thoroughly with the Manchester manufacturers so far as they protest against the retention of a duty that really protects Indian fabrics in competition with their own. But I cannot make use of a cry against protection in order to remove duties which are in no way protective, nor can I think it right that a large revenue, which is in the main of an unobjectionable character, should be abandoned, be cause a very small portion of it is open to objection, especially seeing that there are other means of remedying the evil without any appreciable sacrifice of revenue.

5. So far as the demand for the abolition of the duty is confined to the lower numbers of piece goods, I think it ought to be complied with. At present the Indian manufactures compete with Manchester in this class of goods, and in this alone. It is quite possible that the duty is a cause why the quantity of these goods now imported into India is so small; whether this is so or not, is immaterial; the fact remains that the quantity being small, the loss to the revenue by the abolition of the duty must be small also. I would, therefore, urge on the Government of India the propriety of immediately removing all just ground of complaint on the part of competing manufacturers by abolishing the duty on this class of goods.

6. But it is stated that the Indian manufacturers will shortly be able to compete in a better class of goods. This is disputed, but granting the possibility, it might be distinctly declared that as the standard of manufacture is raised, so will Government by degrees, and as financial considerations admit, remove all duties that have a protective action. Indian manufacturers would then know what to expect, and English manufacturers would have no reasonable ground of complaint. Thus, instead of an order to the Government of India directing a remission of duty, embracing all kinds of piece goods, and exceedingly difficult to carry out on account of its sweeping operation, the instructions would be confined to the progressive remission of duties as they become really protective, and our common object would be attained.

7. I cannot say that it has been stated that there is a difficulty in discriminating between the several classes of piece goods. On the other hand, many competent authorities, and among them the officials of the Calcutta Custom-house, declare that there is no difficulty. Even admitting it to be true that some trouble may be caused to the custom house, and some inconvenience to merchants, if the distinctions are not inexpensive, and it will be worth some trouble in the one case, and some slight inconvenience in the other, if we can thereby secure an important object without detriment to the revenue. At any rate it is right to make the attempt.

8. I contend, therefore, that the object of abolishing all protective import duties on cotton goods would be more quickly and more effectually attained in this mode, without injuriously affecting the Indian revenues, and I submit that instead of re-affirming the policy of the previous Despatches of the 15th July and 11th November, the tenor of the instructions to the Government of India should have been to the effect above suggested.

B. H. ELLIS.

25 May 1876.

DISSENT BY SIR F. HALLIDAY.

I regret that I was unable to assent to the Despatch in reply to the Government of India's letter, No. 3 of 1876, although the powerful argument it contains in favour of the policy declared by the Secretary of State has, in its substance, my entire concurrence.

I quite agree that the 5 per cent. duty on cotton manufactures is to a certain extent protective; and I also agree that as and so far as it is a protective duty, it is mischievous and impolitic, and ought to be removed as soon as circumstances will permit of its removal.

But the Despatch goes beyond this, and advocates, indeed directs, the removal of the whole tax, protective and non-protective, as soon as circumstances will permit to its removal.

Para 7 upholds, without qualification, the views expressed in the Secretary of State's Despatches of 25th July and 11th November last, and directs that the question be dealt with "in the sense of those Despatches," as soon as the course of the revenue shall enable the Government to do so without danger of financial embarrassment. And the sense of those Despatches is that provision should be made for the *entire* removal of the duties on cotton manufactures within a fixed term of years.

This sense is also obviously the sense of the present Despatch, which after stating the entire revenue now derived from those duties, goes on to show in figures how they may, by degrees, be entirely got rid of. The Government of India had argued that the duties were protective more in theory than in practice, and were therefore not injurious or contrary to sound policy; that they were purely fiscal, and as such an unobjectionable source of revenue, which could not be spared without much inconvenience. To this it is replied, that the strength of this reasoning depends on the question whether the duties are protective or not; meaning of course that the argument is weak if they are protective; strong if they are not protective. It then proceeds to show, in a very lucid and convincing manner, that the duties are protective as to a distinguishable part of the trade, and may at some future time be so as to another part, but are not so now; and it concludes, as it began, by directing or at all events advsing, the abolition of the entire duties as soon as conveniently may be. But I should rather draw the conclusion that the duties should be withdrawn *only as far as they are actually protective*; and hereafter to such extent, and *to such extent only*, as they may become protective.

I do not see why a valuable source of very needful revenue, to which avowedly there is no objection not derived from its protectiveness, should be given up, so far as and so long as it is shown not to be protective.

It was said in reply, that the time and manner of abandoning the duties are left entirely to the discretion of the Government of India. If this were so I should still object that the distinction between the protective and non-protective part of the duties is not adverted to in the Despatch, and evidently not contemplated by it; but in fact the discretion of the Government of India is by the terms of the Despatch limited by the condition of its finances. If they should improve, the directions of 1875 will revive, and they are to the effect that the whole duty is to be abolished within a fixed term "of years."

As a minor matter, I object to para. 63 of the Despatch. It is there stated that the Government of India have expressed "grave objections to prospective reductions upon general grounds of finance, at any time and in any country." I doubt if this correctly, or at all events clearly, represents what the Government of India did object to, which was to engaging or pledging themselves, in advance, to give up a tax at some future time. This is somewhat different thing, and a thing as to which I am disposed to think the Government of India is right.

25 May 1876.

F. J. HALLIDAY.

MINUTE BY LIEUTENANT GENERAL P. STRACHEY.

I quite concur in the arguments of the Draft Despatch on the subject of the cotton duties, and in the policy sketched out in it as that which may, with advantage, be followed in dealing with the existing system of Indian customs duties. The general views adopted accord with those I have long held, and which I had an opportunity of stating in the Legislative Council relating to taxation, to this country. And this result I should greatly deplore.

It is obvious that in a country governed like India the stroke of a pen by the Governor General, or the Secretary of State, may at once subvert the policy that has been accepted for a generation, and measures fraught with the purest principles of philanthropy may, if suddenly or rashly introduced, produce unspeakable evils amongst a conservative people like the Hindoos. The problem to be solved is how to obtain for the people of India sufficient revision of the Acts of the Executive Government to secure them against hasty and unwise innovations. I think the solution is to be found in the practice that has hitherto existed of the General initiative being left to the Governor Gneneral, and of the Home Government being content to exercise only a reviewing power.

If a crude or dangerous measure receives the "fiat" of a Governor General, the record of his proceedings is at once transmitted to the Home Government, and after careful scrutiny by Department, Committee, and Council, it is not difficult for any practised statesman, filling the office of Secretary of State, to exercise a sound judgment on the occasion. And thus immediate responsibility is brought to bear on the local Government in the shape of criticism, disapproval, veto, or recal. If, on the other hand, the reviewing decision of the Secretary of State himself is called in question, Parliament, if it demands the papers, will have ample material before it to judge between him and the Government of India.

But if the initiative is to be exercised by the Secretary of State no careful deliberation can be ensured, for no revision is possible. An obnoxious measure may be ordered in a single Despatch, without any papers accompanying it; there may have been dissents by members of Council, but Parliament knows nothing, perhaps never hears, of them; grave objections to the measure, founded on local considerations, may exist, but they might not be patent to English politicians, and the mere production of a Despatch in Parliament would not enable any effective responsibility to be brought home to the Secretary of State. Indeed, unless English interests were affected by the measure, Parliament would probably never hear of it, or hear of it years after the Secretary of State had left office.

Thus the broadest possible distinction exists between the responsibility to Parliament of the Secretary of State for original acts done by him under powers which are substantially uncontrollable, and for acts reversing the decisions of the Government of India, in which latter case full materials for decision can be obtained by Parliament.

I cannot but think that the draft Despatch now under consideration greatly overstates the responsibility of the Secretary of State for measures initiated in India. If such measures are canvassed in Parliament, they have already met either with the approval or disapproval of the Secretary of State. In the latter case, he will, if he thought the matter of sufficient importance, have disallowed or vetoed the measure if he deemed it undesirable to overrule the local authorities, he will have confined himself to cri cism, but either course is an all-sufficient answer to Parliamentary attack.

Under the present constitution of the Home Government, I cannot conceive how any effective check can be exercised by Parliament if the initiative, especially in fiscal matters, is to be assumed by the Secretary of State; and, on the other hand, I foresee great danger if Parliamentary pressure may be put in force to produce measures having the interests of England much more broadly in view than those of India.

In the language that I have used above, I claim only the *general* initiative for the Government of India, and that is all that I understand that Government to contend for, although the general words they have used may, when taken by themselves, bear a wider interpretation. The practise of the Government of India has always been whenever any important innovation has been sought to be introduced into the Legislative Council, to ask the sanction of the Home authorities. When the income tax was first imposed in India, the subject had been under discussion between the two Governments for many months, and the same is the case of other important measures. This practise is clearly acquiesced, and was, I believe, followed by Lord Northbrook's Government.

I repudiate altogether the claim set up by some Indian lawyers, that the absolute initiative in legislation is left to the authorities in India, and that the only legal or constitutional check in the hands of the Secretary of State consists in the veto he is enabled to exercise. When such a claim is set up, it is necessary to refute it in firm and decided language such as was used by Sir Charles Wood in 1865, and by the Duke of Argyll in 1870, but this is very different from putting shackles on the Indian Legislature at every stage of their proceedings, as the orders of March 1874 and November 1875 appear to me to have done.

24 May 1876.

E. PERRY.

(*To be Continued.*)

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